

THE AMERICAN

20c • APRIL 1972

LEGION

MAGAZINE

Can Cancer Be Licked?

WE'VE JUST BET \$1.6 BILLION THAT IT CAN.

THE FIRST TIME AMERICA
WENT TO THE OLYMPICS... 1896



A VERY CLOSE LOOK AT VEHICLE INJURIES

THE WINDSOR GUARDSMAN

Taste Canada's smoothest whisky.

Windsor is born high in the Canadian Rockies. A very small, unspoiled part of the world where nature gives us pure glacial water and robust Canadian grains. And crisp, mile-high air to create the smoothest whisky ever from Canada.



WINDSOR CANADIAN

The American

LEGION

Magazine

Contents for April 1972

HOW TO HELP VIETNAM VETS FOR 24¢..... 4

BY NATIONAL COMMANDER JOHN H. GEIGER

A message to all Legionnaires on the urgent need for their help to get improvements in GI education benefits for Vietnam vets.

CAN CANCER BE LICKED? 6

BY HARVEY ARDMAN

With the passing of the Cancer Act of 1971, \$1.6 billion was tossed into the cancer fight. Here's a look at exciting happenings in the laboratories that justify it.

SHOULD CONGRESS GRANT AMNESTY TO DRAFT DODGERS? 10

TWO SIDES OF A NATIONAL QUESTION

PRO: SEN. ROBERT TAFT, JR. (R-OHIO)

CON: SEN. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER (R-PA.)

THE FIRST TIME AMERICA WENT TO THE OLYMPICS—1896 14

BY LYWOOD MARK RHODES

An account of the first modern Olympic games. If the performances weren't good enough to win in some high school contests today, the spirit of the games was at least then in full bloom.

A VERY CLOSE LOOK AT VEHICLE INJURIES 20

BY LEAVITT A. KNIGHT, JR.

The American Association for Automotive Medicine has a special interest in almost anything about a vehicle that can hurt a person. Here are some of its findings.

COVER: Background, Cancer Tissue Slide By Sloan-Kettering
Institute For Cancer Research

Departments

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR..... 2	LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS 44
DATeline WASHINGTON 19	PERSONAL 46
VETERANS NEWSLETTER 24	LEGION SHOPPER 47
NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION 25	PARTING SHOTS 48

Manuscripts, artwork, cartoons submitted for consideration will not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included. This magazine assumes no responsibility for unsolicited material.



APRIL 1972

Volume 92, Number 4

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Notify Circulation Dept., P. O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206 using Post Office Form 3578. Attach old address label and give old and new addresses with ZIP Code number and current membership card number. Also be sure to notify your Post Adjutant.

The American Legion Magazine
Editorial & Advertising Offices
1345 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10019

Publisher, James F. O'Neil

Editor

Robert B. Pitkin

Art Editor

Al Marshall

Assistant to Publisher

John Andreola

Assistant Editor

James S. Swartz

Associate Editor

Roy Miller

Assistant Art Editor

Walter H. Boll

Production Manager

Art Bretzfeld

Copy Editor

Grail S. Hanford

Circulation Manager

Dean B. Nelson

Indianapolis, Ind.

Advertising Sales

Robert Redden Associates, Inc.

121 Cedar Lane

Teaneck, N.J. 07666

201-836-5755

The American Legion Magazine Commission:

James E. Powers, Macon, Ga. (Chairman); Benjamin B. Truskoski, Bristol, Conn. (Vice Chairman); James R. Kelley, Radnor, Pa. (National Commander's Representative); Lang Armstrong, Spokane, Wash.; Charles E. Booth, Huntington, W. Va.; E. J. Cooper, Hollywood, Fla.; Raymond Fields, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Milford A. Forrester, Greenville, S.C.; Chris Hernandez, Savannah, Ga.; Mylio S. Kraja, Youngstown, Ohio; Russell H. Laird, Des Moines, Iowa; Howard E. Lohman, Moorhead, Minn.; Frank C. Love, Syracuse, N.Y.; Loyd McDermott, Benton, Ark.; Morris Meyer, Starkville, Miss.; J. H. Morris, Baton Rouge, La.; Frank W. Naylor, Jr., Kansas City, Kans.; Harry H. Schaffer, Pittsburgh, Pa.; George Sinopoli, Fresno, Calif.; Wayne L. Talbert, Delphi, Ind.; J. Cornelius Tromp, Manhattan, Ill.; Robert H. Wilder, Dadeville, Ala.; Edward McSweeney, New York, N.Y. (Consultant); George Zanos, Wellsburg, W. Va. (Consultant).

The American Legion Magazine is published monthly at 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204, by The American Legion. Copyright 1972 by The American Legion. Second-class postage paid at Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 and additional mailing offices. Price: single copy, 20 cents; yearly subscriptions, \$2.00. Order nonmember subscriptions from the Circulation Department of The American Legion, P.O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

Editorial and advertising offices: 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Wholly owned by The American Legion with National Headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. 46206. John H. Geiger, National Commander.

NONMEMBER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Send name and address, including ZIP number, with \$2 check or money order to Circulation Dept., P.O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

POSTMASTER:

Send Form 3579 to P.O. Box 1954
Indianapolis, Ind. 46206

LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal service are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

THE DRUG PROBLEM

SIR: I am not a veteran or a Legion member, but I read every issue of the Legion magazine. I would like to comment on your February article, "The Many Faces of the Drug Problem." I showed this article to a few of my friends and it changed their minds very much about drugs. And I would like to thank the author for such a fine bit of information.

PHIL MORRIS
East Liverpool, Ohio

SIR: In reference to your article on the drug problem, I should like to commend you on a job well done in putting the drug abuse problem in its proper perspective. I am a student, and I, too, believe that the drug abuse problem is one of a long-term trend, and, therefore, should be approached in that manner. . . .

GEORGIA HICKS
Raymond, Miss.

SIR: As drug abuse is one of our greatest problems of today, your article is of particular and timely interest. We need more articles of this nature. I wish every parent could have a copy.

GEORGE M. FLETCHER
Memphis, Tenn.

SIR: The article on the drug problem was extremely informative and to the point. The Legion magazine performed a public service by printing it.

H.V. NEUMAYER
St. Matthews, Ky.

WASHINGTON'S RETREAT

SIR: I write to compliment you on the recent article, "George Washington's Retreat from New York" (February). It was excellent.

BARROW DEADERICK
Memphis, Tenn.

THE WAR ON INFLATION

SIR: I wish to commend you for your excellent article, "Some A.B.C.'s of the President's War on Inflation" (January). This is the best and most informative article I've read on the subject, the reason being that the authors are simply telling it like it is in plain, down-to-earth language. I hope one of these days the American public will be self-governed enough so as to do away with governmental control on prices and wages. It will make this country just that much better to live and work in.

TSGT ROBERT L. SCHILLER, USAF
Cahokia, Ill.

AMERICA'S FREIGHT RAILROADS

SIR: As a long-time employee and officer of one of America's largest railroads, I would like to congratulate you on your

excellent cover story, "The Terrible Condition of America's Freight Railroads" (December). Writer Harvey Ardman wrote a factual story and the accompanying cartoons were very good.

R. D. HOSKINSON
Sterling, Ill.

AUTHOR SEEKS INFO ON MURMANSK RUN

SIR: For research for a forthcoming book, I would like to hear from any of the gun crew who made the run to Murmansk on the Lawrence J. Brengle in 1945. A picture of the shamrock on the stack or Chief Wahoo on the forward gun tub could be useful, also.

PAUL J. COGGER
2311 Mound Ave.
Panama City, Fla. 32401

CONQUERED DISEASES?

SIR: Harvey Ardman, author of your January article, "A New Foothold for 'Conquered' Diseases," did his research well and thoroughly. Far too many of us think of these diseases as being "conquered," and I hope Mr. Ardman's disheartening statistics have a definite effect.

LINDA G. RAMOS
Fresno, Calif.

A FURTHER WORD ON NON-MEMBER SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In our February issue, we pointed out that Posts and Auxiliary Units can give non-member subscriptions to this magazine at a special price of \$1 for 12 issues. As the usual non-member subscription rate is \$2, our notice caused a little confusion. The \$1 subscription fee must come through Posts or Auxiliary Units. For individuals subscribing on their own, the fee remains at \$2.

GENERAL AMNESTY FOR DRAFT EVADERS?

THE QUESTION of granting some form of blanket amnesty to draft evaders is before us again. Sen. Robert Taft, Jr., of Ohio, has a bill up to allow draft evaders to endure three years of service in a federal agency in exchange for amnesty—and there are various other proposals to enact blanket amnesty.

On our Pro and Con pages in this issue, Senator Taft makes his case for his amnesty bill, while Sen. Richard Schweiker, of Pennsylvania, opposes any amnesty by Act of Congress. Since we offer the opposing views of Congressmen in our Pro and Con dept without adding any views of our own on those pages, readers may wonder if the Legion has a position on the subject.

The Legion is opposed to any blanket amnesty, and said so in Res. 207 of its 1971 convention. The resolution was a consolidation of three resolutions from Nebraska, New York and Oklahoma. The Legion resolution agrees with the case stated by Senator Schweiker. In addition, even our basic principles of equal justice under the law are involved, quite apart from the issues of the Vietnam war era.

We already have machinery for dispensing justice—and for all its faults it's a better system than one of offering the same sentence to every suspect without a hearing. The courts have the machinery to judge each case on its merits. The President has executive clemency power and he can apply it according to the merits of each case. A blanket amnesty law will ignore the merits of each case, though accused draft evaders range from the innocent to the arch criminal.

After WW2, President Truman named a three-man Amnesty Board headed by Supreme Court Associate Justice Owen Roberts. The late Sen. Willis Smith (N.C.), then president of the American Bar Ass'n, also served. The only surviving member is James F. O'Neil, now publisher of this magazine.

The Roberts board tried to treat all 15,805 WW2 draft evaders

the same, as all proposals for blanket amnesty do. It finally threw up its hands at the injustice of any such operation. It found sinners of all degrees, as well as innocent men, among the WW2 draft evaders. In the end, with the aid of the Justice Dept staff, it reviewed each case. That wasn't the easy way out, but the Roberts board shouldered the huge job of review rather than accept the onus of dispensing justice by the shovelful.

Some of the news media and some politicians have created an illusion that every Vietnam draft dodger was acting on high principle out of deep-seated convictions against war. In WW2, 4,304 were Jehovah's Witnesses, who could at least say that they acted out of religious training. But when all cases were judged individually, nearly half were found to have been men wanted for murder, robbery, desertion of their families, etc. On the other hand, others were found to have been legally exempt from military service, but their draft boards made errors, or they fell afoul of the law through ignorance or illiteracy. Truman gave a complete pardon to 1,523 and a conditional one to 1,518, while more than 12,000 did not merit such treatment.

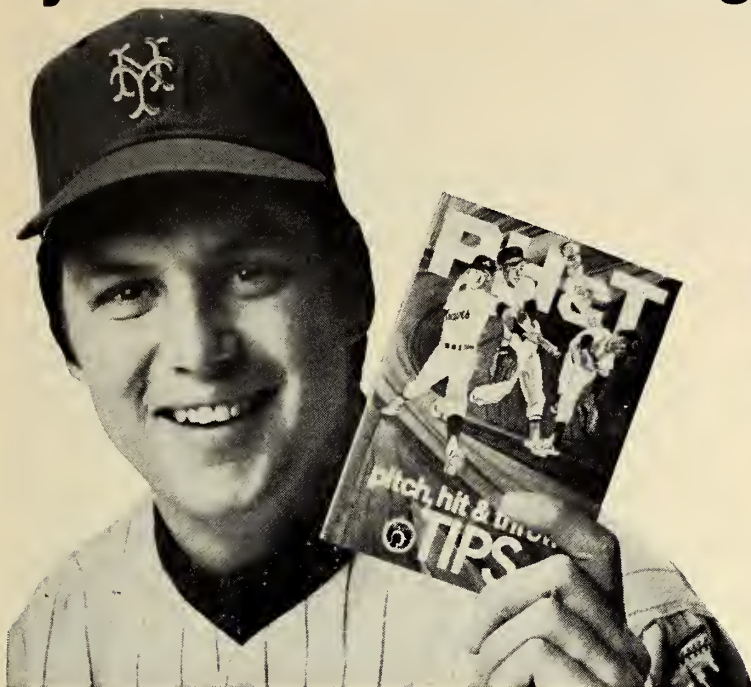
If the Vietnam draft evaders are all prosecuted, courts will be able to judge each case on its merits. They will again find a mixture of victims of error, deliberate conspirators and professional criminals. The President could then have them screened and consider fair recommendations for clemency or not in each case.

But an Act of Congress to provide an across-the-board three-year stint of government service in exchange for amnesty would offer that penance to some for whom it is too heavy a penalty and to others for whom it is too mild a punishment. The worst offenders will get the best break and the least offenders the worst.

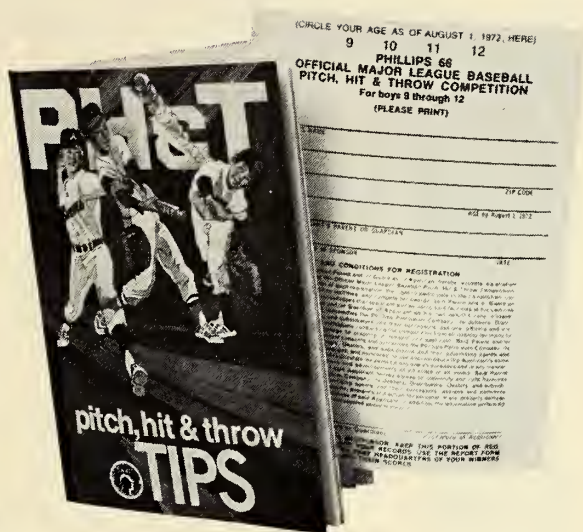
This is hardly equal justice under the law. At least ten Presidents, from Washington to Truman, have handled the amnesty question under existing machinery. A law that decides all cases without hearing them is neither better nor necessary.

RBP

This booklet could get you and your son to the All-Star game.



All-Star Pitcher Tom Seaver



"The third annual Official Major League Baseball Pitch, Hit and Throw Competition. Sponsored by Phillips 66. What is it? It's the chance of a lifetime for your son to improve his baseball skills, and possibly be one of eight finalists to compete at the 1972 All-Star game.

"Here's how it all can happen. The competition is open to boys 9 through 12 years of age as of August 1, 1972. To enter, your son—accompanied by a parent—must sign up at a participating Phillips 66 station or authorized location before June 4.



Attached to his entry form is this free Tips Booklet with hints by top major leaguers.

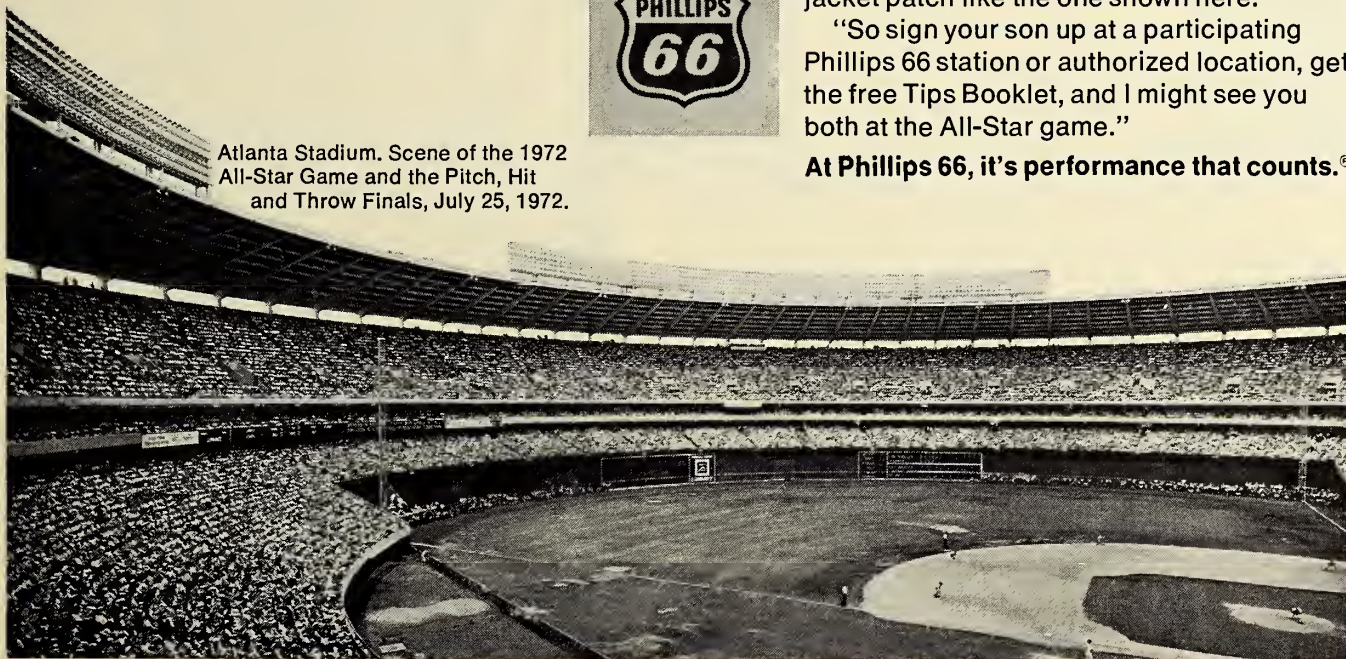
"Then each boy will compete only against boys his own age in pitching, hitting and throwing. If he wins his way through local, district and divisional competitions he could be one of eight boys who, together with their parents, go to the finals at the All-Star game. And there he could win one of four championship awards.

"Best of all, there are no losers, because each boy who competes will get a colorful jacket patch like the one shown here.

"So sign your son up at a participating Phillips 66 station or authorized location, get the free Tips Booklet, and I might see you both at the All-Star game."

At Phillips 66, it's performance that counts.®

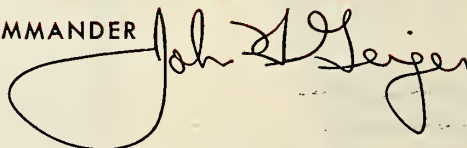
Atlanta Stadium. Scene of the 1972 All-Star Game and the Pitch, Hit and Throw Finals, July 25, 1972.



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

How To Help Vietnam Vets For 24¢

By NATIONAL COMMANDER



John H. Geiger
National
Commander,
The American
Legion.

I HAVE AN URGENT message this month for *all* Legionnaires. It requires each of them to write three letters.

The letters (and it will take a lot of them) are needed to help secure passage of the improvements in GI educational benefits for Vietnam veterans that the Legion and Vietnam vets are seeking.

The need is *urgent*. Probably more than 30% of Vietnam vets who'd like to start schooling next fall won't be able to make it without the improvements in their GI Bill we are seeking. They cannot wait indefinitely.

The *need* for the improvements we seek is beyond argument. Presently, about 59% of Vietnam veterans do not even apply for schooling under their GI Bill. Some have called this a sad reflection on their ambition and their willingness to help themselves. But a Harris poll indicates that more than half of those who don't apply—and possibly as many as 83% of them—cannot go to school *at all* under the present benefits.

This is entirely believable. The present benefits are inadequate, in themselves, to see anyone through a school year. They are a great assist to those who can get into a free-tuition school, get help from their parents, readily earn extra money, get grants or scholarships from other sources, or who have substantial savings to fall back on. But the low level of the GI benefits discriminates especially against the ambitious veteran who has so few assets or privileges that he must rely chiefly on his GI aid. It is so meager that it simply freezes him out entirely, and he doesn't hesitate to say so. In some states with little free tuition, the percentage of Viet vets in school is only half what it is in states with ample free tuition, an alarming reflection on the adequacy of the GI Bill benefits.

Organized Vietnam vets in and out of school have explored the Legion and me, personally, to help them get the improvements we seek. They have sought the Legion's advice on how best to make their own weight felt. They now have some 400 local units, and many of them have joined our ranks. They want our 16,000 Posts and 2.7 million members to make their weight felt, too. In resolution 342 of our 1971 convention we pledged that we would.

I am asking every Legion member—as an individual—and every Legion Post, County and District—as an organization—to go out of their way to ask their Representative and Senators in Washington to see that the Vietnam vets get the improvements we seek.

Many Congressmen favor our proposal, and our friends on this issue need mail from back home to support them quite as much as do those who won't be persuaded unless voters in their districts persuade them. The subject is the Legion's direct concern, and the less that lawmakers hear from Legionnaires the more they are apt to think that we don't care very much. Thus silence from any Legionnaire weakens the chances of better educational benefits.

We have asked for three things.

1. To give modern vets three fourths of their actual costs for tuition, books and other fees to a limit of \$1,000.
2. To provide government-guaranteed educational assistance loans, and (3) to give direct government loans to veterans who can't get reasonable commercial loans even if they are guaranteed.

Presently, Vietnam vets get *no* separate GI tuition, fee or book costs. (The WW2 GI Bill provided all three.) Those in college now get a monthly allowance of \$175 for a single veteran (more for one with dependents). Since one has to scrimp simply to live on that amount these days, it's pretty clear why Vietnam vets who have to rely chiefly on the GI aid can't go to school at all.

It is almost certain that Congress will increase their allowance, but the proposal with the strongest backing at present would add, for instance, \$25 a month to the single veteran's allowance.

This is far short of what we and the Vietnam vets think will solve the problem, since the veteran without other substantial help will still be frozen out.

I am asking every Legionnaire to write his Representative and two Senators to:

“... support the separate payment of tuition, fees and books for veterans—and government-backed veterans' educational loans—in addition to the present monthly subsistence.”

I hope that every Legionnaire who believes in “devotion to mutual helpfulness” will take this opportunity to give a little mutual helpfulness to the Vietnam guys by dropping such a note to each of his Senators and his Representative immediately. If you put it off, some less adequate bill might be passed in the meantime. Postage on three such letters is 24¢. You might buy a better future for tens of thousands of Vietnam vets, and get change from a quarter.

Steppenwolf
For
Ladies Only

23343

THE
PHILADELPHIA
ORCHESTRA
EUGENE
ORMANDY
TCHAIKOVSKY
SYMPHONY No. 6
"Pathétique"

03422

CONWAY TWITTY
I Wonder
What She'll
Think About
Me Leaving

13504

THE
Partridge Family
Sound Magazine

13322

The Best of
HENRY
Mancini
MOON RIVER
DAYS OF
WINE
AND ROSES

00222

JEFFERSON
AIRPLANE
BARK

13505

THE
SOUND OF
MUSIC

00046

Jerry Reed
Ko-Ko Joe

21351

Johann Strauss
Greatest Hits
Blue Danube,
Emperor Waltz,
Pizzicato Polka, others

10143

JERRY LEE
LEWIS
SINGS THE
Country
Music Hall
of Fame
Hits, Vol. 1

11349

Rod Stewart
Every Picture
Tells A Story

04379

Loretta
Lynn &
Conway
Twitty
WE ONLY
MAKE BELIEVE

04312

LORETTA
LYNN'S
GREATEST
HITS

03316

HERB ALPERT &
THE TIJUANA BRASS
Greatest Hits

00295

FAIR

03292

THE 5TH
DIMENSION
Love's Lines
Angles and Rhymes

04317

VAN CLIBORN
EUGENE ORMANDY
PHILADELPHIA
ORCHESTRA
GRIEG
LISZT No. 1
Piano Concertos

03472

Neil
Diamond
Stones

00288

ORIGINAL
SOUNDTRACK
LOVE
STORY

04219

Tom
Jones
I Who
Have Nothing

04105

THE
BEST OF
CHARLEY
PRIDE

12039

LED ZEPPELIN

12014

Dean
Martin
For The
Good Times

04216

The Best of
The Guess Who

04306

RUBINSTEIN
PLAYS THE
CHOPIN WALTZES

01987

IRON
BUTTERFLY
In-A-Gadda
Da-Vida

03415

JIM REEVES
SOMETHING
SPECIAL

10157

THE BEST OF
AL HIRT

00100

PORTER
WAGONER
& DOLLY PARTON
The Right
Combination
Burning The
Midnight Oil

01158

LORETTA
LYNN
You're
Lookin'
At Country

13635

All In The Family

13979

Charley
Pride
Sings
Heart
Songs

13749

CARPENTERS

13474

James
Taylor
Mud Slide
Slim And
The Blue
Horizon

04370

Cat Stevens
Teaser
and the
Firecat

20075

THE BEST OF
PORTER
WAGONER
VOL. 1

04070

The Best Of
JIM REEVES
HELL
HAVE TO GO
TO FOUR
WALLS

00267

Neil Diamond
Gold

04118

Three
Dog Night
Harmony

00079

Burt
Bacharach
CLOSE
TO YOU
ONE LESS
BELL TO
ANSWER

13506

John
Denver
Poems,
Prayers
And
Fables

04341

CROSBY,
STILLS,
NASH &
YOUNG
Déjà Vu

03842

A POPS
SERENADE
Boston Pops
Arthur Fiedler

03542

SPECTACULAR SAVINGS

from the RCA Stereo 8 Tape Club



Take Any **8** 8-TRACK TAPE CARTRIDGES
\$1.98
For Only

You merely agree to select as few as eight more hits at regular Club prices in the year ahead from hundreds to be offered.

Enjoy Top Savings On Top Hit 8-Track Tape Cartridges!

Start Saving Now! Take any 8 tape cartridges for only \$1.98 with short trial membership in the RCA Stereo 8 Tape Club. Indicate the tapes you want on the coupon and mail it today.

Free Magazine! Free Choice! Illustrated MEDLEY regularly brings you news of over 350 selections in each issue and features a Selection of the Month in your favorite music category. Take only the tapes you want—no monthly purchase required. You merely agree to buy 8 more tapes within a year, from hundreds to be offered, at regular Club prices—usually \$6.98. Choose from top labels like RCA, A&M, Reprise, Atlantic, Atco, Warner Bros., London, Parrot, Decca, Mercury, Bell, Dunhill, Uni . . . over 40 more!

Automatic Shipments! To get the Selection of the Month in your favorite music category, you need do nothing; it will be sent automatically. If you want other selections, or none, advise us on card always provided and return it by the date specified.

Cancel whenever you wish after completing your membership agreement by notifying us in writing. If you remain a member, you choose 1 tape FREE for every 2 you buy at regular Club prices . . . a saving of one-third! (Small shipping-service charge is added to each order.)

Free 10-Day Trial! You must be delighted or return your 8 hit tape cartridges with no obligation. You've nothing to lose, so fill in the coupon and mail it today!

RCA

5330 TRADEMARKS USED IN THIS ADVT. ARE PROPERTY OF VARIOUS TRADEMARK OWNERS, INCLUDING RCA CORPORATION. SELECTIONS MARKED © ARE STEREO EFFECT REPROCESSED FROM MONOPHONIC.

SEND NO MONEY — MAIL COUPON TODAY!

Mail to: RCA STEREO 8 TAPE CLUB, P.O. Box RCA 1, Indianapolis, Ind. 46291

Please accept my membership application in the RCA Stereo 8 Tape Club and send me the 8 hits I have chosen for \$1.98. I agree to buy as few as eight more at regular Club prices within a year, after which I may cancel my membership. I understand I may refuse the automatic shipment of each Selection of the Month, order other selections, or none, by returning the dated card always provided. (Small shipping-service charge is added to each order.)

RUSH ME THESE 8 SELECTIONS (Indicate by number):

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

I am most interested in the following type of music—but

I am always free to choose from every category (check one only):

☐ Popular (Instrumental/Vocal Moods) ☐ Country & Western ☐ Classical
☐ Today's Sound (Rock/Soul/Folk) ☐ Broadway-Hollywood-TV

☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss } Phone (.....)
(Please Print) Area Code

Address.....

City & State..... Zip.....

Limited to new members, continental U.S.A. only; one membership per family.

S-EQ T-E

FT. DETRICK, MD.



Our old biological warfare labs at Ft. Detrick, Md., are being converted to cancer research.

Can Cancer be Licked?

We've just bet \$1.6 billion that it can.

By **HARVEY ARDMAN**

ON DEC. 23, 1971, President Richard M. Nixon signed a bill to the tune of over a billion dollars, and also to the tune of great, suppressed excitement in scientific and political circles. The name of the bill is the Cancer Act of 1971. It authorizes \$1.6 billion of federal funds to be spent attacking cancer over the three years 1972, 1973 and 1974. This is far and away the greatest amount of money ever tossed into the cancer fight with one sweep of the pen. It turned the long, and often depressing, war against cancer into a crash program. And those who had the most to do with its passage talk presently about being willing, after the three years are up, to pour as much as another billion a year into it, if need be by then.

Of course, there were political overtones in the writing and enacting of the law. (Who in politics wants \$1.6 billion

to go to a good cause without having a finger in the pie?) But this crash program is no politico-scientific boondoggle. The size of the bill truly reflects subdued excitement. The end of the cancer trail may be in sight, and the evidence of that—whether it pans out or not—justifies the effort.

While the Cancer Act will see its money spent on many fronts, it was passed—and made so big—because the boys with the microscopes and test tubes think they are hot on the trail of cancer in one particular elusive area, at last.

The most exciting recent discoveries are on the virus front. In fact, you can bet your boots that the Cancer Act might not have passed—and certainly not \$1.6 billion of it—if it weren't for a parade of discoveries about the role of viruses in cancer that have pyramided in recent years.

One of the new discoveries regarding the role of viruses in cancer depends, in turn, on work in a different field which has only come into its own in the last decade or so—the “DNA revolution,” a new understanding of how living cells develop. This had nothing, directly, to do with cancer viruses until “DNA” and virus study merged to climax the motivation for a crash federal program against cancer, now.

When they merged, earlier discoveries that were just for “science bugs” suddenly became of great interest to everyone.

From now on you are hardly going to be “with it” if you don't dig the basics of DNA. You might not even be able to hold up your end of the talk at a cocktail party. DNA has emerged as one of the great directors of life itself.

“DNA” is the short form of the long





President Nixon signing Cancer Act of 1971 last Dec. 23.

name of that chemical, found in every living cell, which contains the genes. The chemical is a nucleic acid, if you please. The genes are those tiny bits of substances (each gene is only a small part of a DNA molecule) which control heredity, direct that your eyes will be made of eye cells, your lungs of lung cells, etc., and that you will be different in detail from your neighbor. They tell each cell just how to grow and fit itself to its job, and how to make new cells just like their parents.

We knew there were genes, and could say in general what they would do, long since. But we had little grasp of what they were, how they were structured, or how they managed their job until the "DNA revolution."

This really burgeoned only in recent years, when the work of hundreds of scientists came together to provide a

model of the DNA molecule. Now, this model seems to be a map of life the way a globe is a map of the world. With the model in hand, researchers by the hundreds got busy investigating various characteristics of the DNA molecule, producing a series of new insights. Now, few scientific magazines come out without reports of fresh discoveries about DNA. Basically, the importance of DNA research to man lies in our new comprehension of the structure and workings of its molecule.

DNA's molecule is a huge one, a complex combination of atoms strung out in two strands which twine around each other keeping a respectful distance apart. Together they are called a "double helix" because of their shape. In plain language, a helix is a spiral.

The strands are connected at intervals by smaller crosswise strands, so that the

whole molecule resembles a twisted rope ladder. It's so long that it is usually coiled up—with millions of identical molecules—to fit inside its cell. And this brings us to the meaning of this structure.

Each spiral strand is more like a chain than a rope, as it is made up of links of different substances that would have separate identities if they weren't all linked together to make one nucleic acid (DNA). These links are, in fact, the genes. One of the links which occurs here and there in the strands is hardly a stranger to anyone. It is sugar. Other links have fancier names, such as thymine and adenine.

Millions of different arrangements of these bits of sugar, thymine, adenine (and others we'll spare you) are possible along the strands, and any particular arrangement adds up to particular in-

Can Cancer Be Licked?

structions to the living cell regarding its shape, size, makeup and function.

Will a cell be a hair cell? Will it be blond, brunette or red? The answer is inherent in the DNA pattern. And when the cell divides, the new cell gets a set of DNA carrying instructions that see to it that the new cell, too, is perhaps a human red hair cell, and not a rabbit's kidney cell growing on a human red-head's scalp.

Scientists—who can now identify every atom in a DNA molecule—call any particular arrangement of links in a DNA molecule the “template” (or master pattern guide) for the cell. If you consider the cell to be a computer insofar as it directs itself, its countless DNA molecules are its programmers, and the instructions keyed in the DNA gene arrangement constitute the cell's program.

Laymen could be forgiven if they didn't get excited when the DNA molecule was first accurately described during the 1950's. It was, to them, horribly complex and mostly academic. But scientists were highly excited and Nobel prizes for DNA work flew left and right. Insatiable curiosity was being satisfied—and more. The work was correctly viewed as a giant step in understanding the life process. It was the biggest leap since Abbé Gregor Mendel laid down the rules of heredity and guessed the existence of genes from his simple garden work of crossbreeding sweet peas, and astutely observing the results. One of the discoverers, James Watson, wrote a personal book about the work, “The Double Helix.”

Just one of thousands of possible future results of the earliest DNA work was seen immediately by many, who said, in effect: “If anything leads us to understand cancer, this may be it, for cancer is cell growth and one's DNA controls his cell growth.”

The funny thing is that while this is most certainly true in general, it is wrong in one sense. Work on viruses came together with work on DNA to demonstrate the error and make it the most revealing thing yet about cancer. So now we must shift our glance to a bit of virus-cancer research as it plowed along on wholly different lines for a long time.

Once, hardly anybody would believe that cancer could be related in any way to either viruses or bacteria. It just wasn't an infectious disease. Then a few examples cropped up of viruses that were present in some cancers of experimental animals. As more were discovered, one had to admit that maybe some viruses had something to do with some cancers in some animals. Possibly they predisposed the animal to cancer that was caused by something else. There was

no clear indication of direct cause.

At age 87, a scientist named Peyton Rous got a Nobel prize in 1966 for work he'd begun in 1910 suggesting that some chicken cancers were somehow infectious. In 1910, it didn't seem as convincing as it did in 1966.

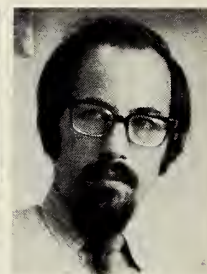
But more and more viruses were found in cancers in all kinds of creatures—frogs, mice, guinea pigs, chickens, rabbits, cats, dogs and monkeys. Then experiments began to produce cancer in healthy animals if they were injected with viruses from a cancerous animal. No such test was performed on humans, because it is taboo to try to give people cancer experimentally. But a direct virus cause of cancer was being more strongly suggested all the time. This was highly confusing on many counts, two of which are:

1. A lot of other things seem to cause various cancers, such as a host of chemical irritants, including tobacco and many other inhaled compounds, as well as many substances if eaten. Even pro-

McARDLE LAB



M.I.T.



Dr. Howard Temin Dr. David Baltimore

The two who independently took giant step showing how viruses may cause cancer.

longed physical irritation—caused by rubbing or heat—might induce some kinds of cancer. These and other recognized cancer inducers are hardly viruses.

2. The viruses that cause common diseases—such as colds, flu, polio, chicken pox, smallpox, measles and mumps—destroy cells, they don't make them grow. If viruses cause cancer, in which the cells grow out of control, an entirely different process awaited to be explained.

All kinds of theories could be devised to fit all these facts together, but without supporting evidence they'd only be theories.

One theory, which may still turn out to be true, is that viruses do indeed cause cancer, or many cancers at least—forgetting how for the moment. We may be exposed to them all the time, but our bodies may defend themselves against cancer viruses just as they fight back against the usual virus diseases with antibodies—which is the defense we stimulate artificially when we vaccinate.

In short, says this theory, immunity against cancer is possible and usual, and we only get cancer when our immunity machine breaks down. Perhaps what the known cancer-causing irritants do is

merely to break immunity down, if only in a few cells, to give the viruses an opening.

This is an exciting theory. It opens the door to the possibility of vaccinations against various forms of cancer someday, or injections of serum to cure it—ringing in the field of immunology as a possible last blow at cancer as it has been against polio, smallpox, etc. If so, it will probably involve some new concept of vaccination.

As research grew, a theory that would have to give viruses a bigger and bigger role seemed mandatory. Researchers in the United States and India have found high concentrations of virus-like particles in the milk of women whose families are prone to breast cancer. These particles are indistinguishable from viruses known to cause cancer in animals. Their presence *might* mean a heredity weakness in immunity against viruses which other women resist.

“Every day we may develop some cancer cells, and every day we may reject them,” says Dr. Robert A. Good, of the University of Minnesota. Or we may be invaded by cancer viruses every day which never get a foothold at all, thanks to natural defenses. Other scientists have come up with evidence to support such ideas. For instance, our bodies tend to reject transplants, as every newspaper reader knows. It's our immunity machinery against foreign substances that does the rejecting. So, when a transplant is made, a patient may be dosed with drugs that turn off his immune system, to help prevent rejection of the transplant. Dr. Thomas E. Starzl, of the University of Colorado at Denver, has found

LAZZOPINA



UPI

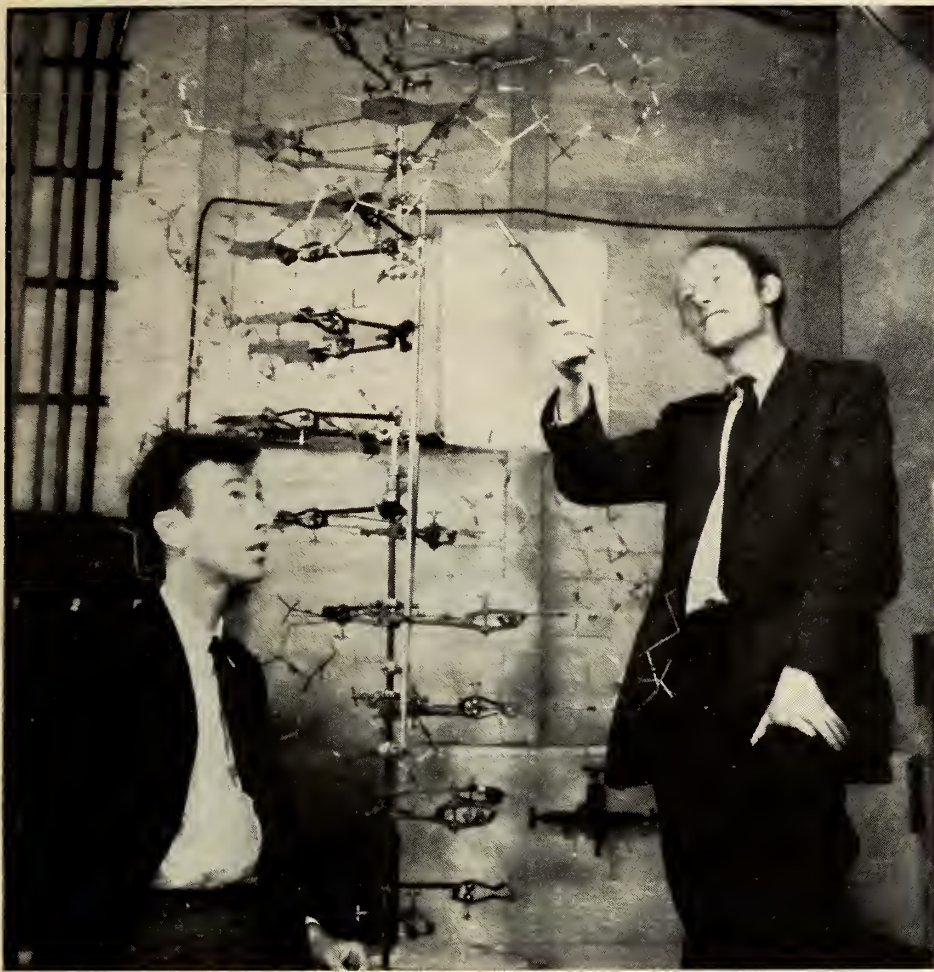


Dr. Jeffrey Schlom Dr. Sol Spiegelman

Part of Columbia team that confirmed and extended Temin-Baltimore work.

a higher than normal incidence of tumors developing in patients who have been so dosed in order to have transplants—a clear suggestion that normally our bodies successfully ward off cancer by defeating constant exposure to cancer viruses.

So far, scientists have noticed immune system *responses* of one sort or another (even though they fail in cancer victims) to breast cancer, skin cancer, bone cancer, malignant melanoma, neuroblastoma and acute leukemia. As a result, a number of studies are now under way to see how such a response could be used to



DNA molecule model. James Watson and Francis Crick (shown), Maurice Wilkins, Linus Pauling, the late Rosalind Franklin were the chief model constructors.

defeat cancer. Several natural and artificial stimulants of the body's natural defenses are being used in these studies. "Partial success"—an old story in cancer research—has been had in some cases.

Only a few years ago, no substance was known that would attack cancer cells without hurting normal cells, too. Then immunologists found a chemical in the blood of guinea pigs and some of their South American cousins—as well as in our own intestinal bacteria—that would selectively destroy most cells of some forms of leukemia and sarcoma—when isolated and injected in the bloodstream. This was an eye-opener, though application of this discovery to treat human cancers—if possible—needs more work. A few cells survive to sire a return of the malignancy.

It might have been that the virus-im-

munology trail could have left DNA out in left field as far as cancer is concerned. But instead, a discovery that seems to demonstrate *how* viruses can make cells grow aimlessly, instead of destroy them, suddenly brought DNA work and virus cancer work onto one track.

If there is natural immunity, our chances of doing anything to use such knowledge would depend on understanding how viruses cause cancer in the first place. It would be a great stroke of luck if we could develop an artificial immunity (as Jenner did with smallpox) without a pretty good idea of just what part of the virus' operation we were attacking.

Any such understanding was lacking until quite recently when two young scientists (Dr. Howard Temin at the University of Wisconsin and MIT researcher Dr. David Baltimore) simultaneously opened a door through which a great light shone. They were studying another nucleic acid which we haven't mentioned here yet, whose short name is RNA.

Now RNA is as necessary to cell development, in all its details, as DNA is. All kinds of ways have been devised to describe its basic operation without involving you in its chemical structure. You might say that if DNA is like the

human programmer of a computer (the cell) then RNA is the tape he puts his instructions on. Scientists describe RNA in one of its roles as being DNA's "messenger." Or you could say that if DNA is the manager of the cell, RNA is the floor supervisor. At any rate, DNA runs the cell by impressing its pattern on single strands of RNA, and the RNA goes out to carry the orders throughout the cell.

Cancer-causing viruses are very largely made up of their own RNA, and it was this virus RNA that Temin and Baltimore were investigating. Of course, its business is not to make human cells, but to carry messages dear to viruses. What they discovered was that there was an error in the previous assumption that DNA *always* runs the show its own way in its own cell, and that RNA could *only* take orders from DNA.

The RNA of the virus, they discovered, could impose its pattern on the DNA of a cell it invaded. This was contrary to all previous theory and even to all logic that depended on what had been learned until then. In short, the virus RNA commits insubordination. It gives orders to the boss of an invaded cell instead of taking them from him. The messenger starts running the shop his way and even makes the boss alter his orders. The tape is programming the programmer. Put another way, what we have here is Vichy France in WW2, with French leaders (DNA) issuing German (virus RNA) orders.

The virus RNA doesn't give a hang for the usual instructions in the DNA of living cells. Its command, quite simply, is "Grow, multiply and don't listen to any messages to the contrary."

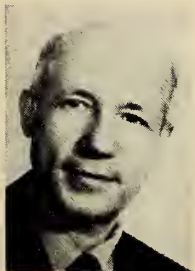
This discovery, which has now been authenticated by a number of other scientists, caused a furor among biochemists comparable to that among physicists when the first atom was smashed. But Temin and Baltimore didn't stop there.

They found that viruses associated with cancer apparently excrete an enzyme, and that without this enzyme the viruses' RNA is powerless to affect human or animal DNA. A British publisher called the enzyme "reverse transcriptase"—an apt name when you break it down. "Reverse" because it switches the usual DNA-RNA chain of command. "Transcript" because it allows virus RNA to put a transcription of its orders on the host cell's DNA. "Ase" because this ending designates an enzyme (as crossword puzzle fans know). But Temin thinks the name may oversimplify whatever it is that happens.

In the past year or so, three separate laboratories—at the University of Washington, Berkeley and the Salk Institute in La Jolla—have succeeded in showing in animals that reverse transcriptase

(Continued on page 40)

UPI



Dr. Melvin Calvin

He identified a drug that could undo cancer virus mischief selectively under lab conditions.



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question . . .

SHOULD CONGRESS GRANT

BECAUSE OVER 55,000 young Americans have lost their lives serving their country in Southeast Asia, we should not grant unqualified amnesty to draft resisters who have evaded serving their country. But to leave them in jail or exile to sneak back into the country under threat of prosecution is not in the national interest. These young men, no matter how misguided or motivated, should not be permitted to avoid service to the American people.

In my judgment they can better serve America by working in our Veterans' hospitals or in our inner cities than remaining in exile or in jail.

S. 3011, which I have recently introduced, provides for qualified amnesty. It would permit the draft resisters to be released from prison or returned to the United States only if they agreed to serve their country for a period of three years at the minimum pay grade without other benefits. They could serve America as members of the Armed Forces or they could elect alternative service and work in VISTA, Veterans' Administration hospitals, Public Health Service hospitals, or other work designated by the Attorney General.

This bill would not apply to those who have deserted from the Armed Forces, since I believe that theirs is a problem to be dealt with through military justice.

There is a long tradition of amnesty in America. In 1795, George Washington gave amnesty to those who participated in the "Whiskey Rebellion." Presidents John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Calvin Coolidge and Harry Truman have all made amnesty proclamations. In 1945, for example, President Truman pardoned 1,523 men who



Sen. Robert Taft, Jr.
(R-Ohio)

had violated the Selective Service Act during World War 2.

The case for qualified amnesty becomes compelling when we consider that the courts changed the standards for conscientious objection during 1970. As a result of that change two brothers holding exactly the same objections to war could have been treated differently. The elder

brother who became draft eligible prior to June 1970 might not have been eligible to be a conscientious objector and might have gone to Canada or to jail. His younger brother, holding exactly the same attitudes, could have lawfully served as a conscientious objector.

The National Conference of Catholic Bishops, the United Church of Christ, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America are among many groups which have put forth amnesty proposals. While I do not agree with such total amnesty, I believe that America is strong enough, wise enough and charitable enough to give these young men a second chance and afford them an opportunity to effect their readmission to American life upon performance of the required service.

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this

AMNESTY TO DRAFT DODGERS ?



Sen. Richard S. Schweiker
(R-Pa.)

I AM OPPOSED to legislation by the Congress to grant amnesty to draft dodgers.

Since 1965, more than 2.5 million men have served our country in Vietnam. Undoubtedly many of these men did not wish to go. But they accepted their responsibilities. To grant amnesty to those who did not accept these responsibilities would be

an injustice to the sacrifices made by those many who did, and their families.

More than 55,000 of these men lost their lives serving our nation in Vietnam. How can we answer to their memory, and to their surviving loved ones and friends, and explain their personal sacrifices if we retroactively exempt from the law those who refused service, and thereby violated existing law?

The war is winding down. But thousands of American troops still remain. How can we grant amnesty when the war is still going on, when thousands of young Americans are still risking their lives, and when additional young men are currently subject to the draft and to service this year in Vietnam?

Our system of representative democracy could not exist if we accepted selective obedience to our laws, or did not enforce all our laws. We enjoy many benefits of a free society, including the privileges of influencing public policy through public debate. But we must also bear the burdens of a free society by obeying our laws, paying our taxes and honoring all the collective re-

straints that enable each individual to be free. I fear the precedent for the future that Congress would set if we were to begin to permit individuals or groups to decide for themselves which laws they could obey, and which they could ignore or violate.

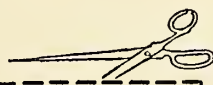
Traditionally, individuals who have felt obliged to make their views known by breaking the law in an act of "civil disobedience" have also been prepared to take full responsibility for their act. For whatever reasons they have felt compelled to knowingly break the law, they have also recognized the duty of the government to enforce that law, and have accepted the punitive consequences of such action. I think this principle should apply equally well here.

I feel certain that the vast majority of the American people are opposed to amnesty, and would not want their elected representatives to enact such laws.

Proponents of amnesty cite it as a "healing" step in a country emotionally divided over the Vietnam War. To the contrary, I fear that granting amnesty would prompt further divisiveness and resentment among the vast majority of our citizens, including those who accepted their responsibilities, and whose lives have been affected by it.

Richard S. Schweiker

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ➔



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for April the arguments in PRO & CON: Should Congress Grant Amnesty To Draft Dodgers?

IN MY OPINION THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS:

YES ☐ NO ☐

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY FOR VETERANS YOU CAN'T TURNED DOWN THIS INSURANCE

HERE IS A LIFE INSURANCE PLAN THAT'S YOURS FOR THE ASKING. NO IFS, ANDS, OR BUTS! NO PHYSICAL EXAMINATION IS REQUIRED. NOT EVEN A SINGLE HEALTH QUESTION IS ASKED!

LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS*

... is the first life insurance program that guarantees acceptance to every one who qualifies by age. This remarkable program is guaranteed to every man and woman between 55 and 87 — regardless of health, regardless of any other insurance carried.

So outstanding is the protection provided by **LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS** that it is recommended to their members by America's two most respected national nonprofit organizations for the mature: The National Retired Teachers Association (NRTA) and The American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). This ultimate life insurance plan is underwritten by Colonial Penn Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, specialists in serving the specific needs of America's older population.

A Protection Breakthrough for Every Older Person!

LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS is an entirely new concept in life insurance, achieved as a result of the many years Colonial Penn has devoted to seeking an ideal fulfillment for the insurance needs of mature people.

The goal was a life insurance policy we could make available to all mature people — a plan whose costs would be low and whose benefits would be high. With **LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS** the Colonial Penn Life Insurance Company has succeeded. This Plan is possible only because of the remarkable 2 or 3 year preliminary benefit period, when preliminary benefits immediately begin building quickly into full permanent life insurance.

LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS enables the older person to obtain high benefits for his insurance dollar — and, at the same time, guarantees acceptance for all applicants — even those who ordinarily wouldn't qualify for the usual kinds of life insurance.

The cost? JUST \$6.95 A MONTH!

No matter what your age, your sex, or the condition of your health, you pay just \$6.95 a month. The amount of coverage you receive is based on your sex and age. However, once you are insured the amount of your insurance will never go down, and your payments will never go up!

ACT NOW — YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE!

To obtain full information about **LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS** in time to take advantage of this opportunity to become insured, please mail the coupon today.

No salesman, broker or agent will visit you, and you will be under no obligation whatsoever.

BETWEEN 55 AND 87

**BE
FOR**



IMPORTANT — To take advantage of this guaranteed acceptance opportunity you must send in your coupon now, mailing it no later than April 30, 1972.

Even if you are not old enough for this insurance, you may want the information for another member of your family.

This plan is available in all states except Pennsylvania, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, West Virginia and Washington, D.C.

Florida residents, please send your coupon to: Colonial Penn Life Insurance Co., 153 Central Avenue, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33701.

New York Residents: For information about the Life Plan 55 Plus policy available to residents of your state, write to: Intramerica Life Insurance Company, 555 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

North Dakota residents, acceptance is not guaranteed, but a few health questions and liberal underwriting assume acceptance of most applicants.

**with NEW
LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS
INSURANCE...**

- ★ Everyone between 55 and 87 can get this life insurance — no one will be refused!
- ★ Your insurance cannot be cancelled for any reason as long as you maintain your premium payments. (You, of course, can cancel any time you wish.)
- ★ No salesman, agent or broker will visit you.
- ★ There is no physical examination!
- ★ There are no health questions!
- ★ You participate in an insurance program recommended to the members of the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons!



**COLONIAL PENN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

5 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

Policy #3-82-037(A) Series
-038(A)

LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS* Insurance Program

5 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

I am interested in LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS Insurance. Please send me full information and an application. I understand that no salesman will visit me and I will not be obligated in any way.

ALN

Mr.
Mrs.
Miss _____
name (Please print) (age)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

*Service Mark

*Service Mark

CP-

The First Time America Went to the

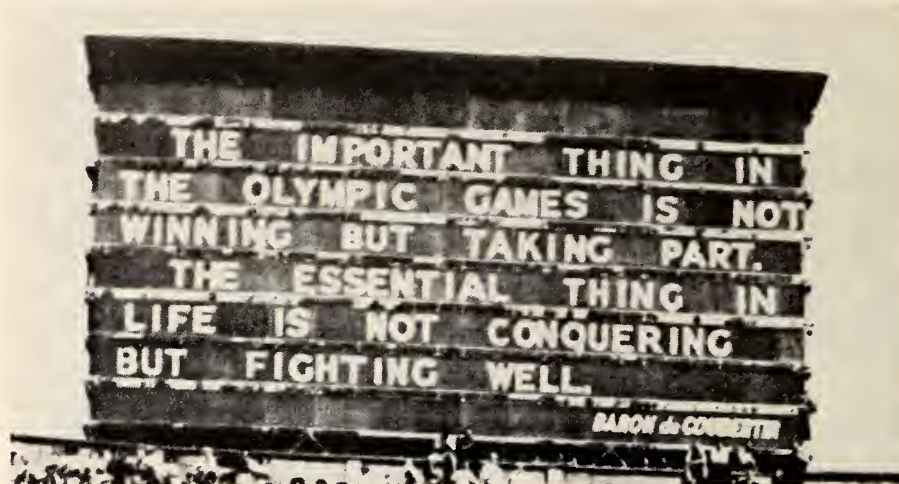
THE OLYMPIC GAMES are with us again this year, and they'll probably be wonderful sports spectacles, right through to the last event. TV will bring them into our living rooms, and satellites in space will bring them live, as they happen.

But if the games are getting bigger and bigger and better and better, with

of the handful of amateurs that we put together last summer. Their incredible second place in Japan makes the U.S. hockey team by all odds the world's top amateur outfit.

The amateur notions that the U.S. Olympic Committee clings to are, in many events, a way of feeding lambs to lions. In others they prove that some of

JOHN DURANT



The Olympic creed.

CUJVER



The 13-man self-appointed U.S. 1896 Olympic team (with well-wishers) departing for Italy en route to Athens on the tramp steamer *Fulda*.

more outstanding performances and more glorious competition perfectly executed, there's still room to shed a tear or two as well. The Olympics are not what they used to be and not what they were intended to be.

Today, many of the contestants are out and out professionals who compete in some cases against rank amateurs—proving nothing.

The Olympic champion Soviet hockey team, for example, is 100% professional, having played together for a living for years. Naturally it made mincemeat out

our amateurs can beat pros from other lands. But head to head amateur contests the Olympics are not.

The Soviet hockey team should take on the Rangers or Black Hawks if it wants to prove it is better than its American counterpart.

The pure professionalism of the communist participants is so blatant that, as amateur sports, the Olympics are pure hypocrisy these days. Some western nations, too, have much laxer standards of "amateurism" than we require of our Olympic contestants.



We could still keep the magnificent splendor of the Olympics without the hypocrisy if we'd drop the amateur farce, entirely, and turn the Olympics into contests between each nation's best, whether amateur or pro. That's what the old Olympic speed-skating champion Irving Jaffee thinks we should do, if the International Olympic Committee remains unwilling to require all nations to conform to the same code.

There's no need here to document the professionalism of many, if not most, Olympic contestants. It is so open and

Olympics...1896

By LYNWOOD MARK RHODES

How a pick-up team went to Athens on their own, and then...



The Panathenaic Stadium in Athens, completely rebuilt on the ancient site for the 1896 games. Statues marking the turns were unearthed and reused after more than 1,500 years since the last previous games had been abolished by Roman Emperor Theodosius.

above board that the "amateur" line is only perpetuated under a legalistic farce which lets each nation make its own definition of amateurism. Through this farce, an American becomes ineligible if he accepts a penny for performing—or even keeps a gift tendered by admirers—while a Russian makes his living being an "amateur athlete," and a good living, too.

The present state of Olympic "amateurism" is almost an example of what good old French Baron De Coubertin was trying to get rid of back in the

1890's when he revived the Olympics from the pages of ancient Greek history. He wanted competition that allowed no trend toward professionalism even in the minds of the athletes. The winners, he felt, should be satisfied with their achievement, and the losers should be happy with the good sport, the friends made and the physical development that the effort gave them. He also thought the Olympics would help to do away with international rivalry, and make friends across borders. They do that for individuals, but for nations—hah!

If you really want to see the old Baron's idea at work, don't look at 1972. Instead, let's roll back the clock to 1896, and see the first modern Olympics through the eyes of the first American team to compete. If the performances weren't good enough to win in some high school contests today, the spirit that the old Baron sought was then in full bloom.

The United States had no Olympic committee in 1896 and no official Olympic team. Because of the depression just then coming to an end, there was precious little money to spend on either

The First Time America Went to the Olympics . . . 1896

even if the nation had wanted to. That didn't faze James B. Connolly, though.

"Do you suppose Harvard will be sending a team to the Olympic Games at Athens?" he shyly asked his coach in the autumn of 1895. After all, the young athlete from South Boston pointed out, as the trace of a blush spread across his cheeks, he had won the broad jump and placed second in the high jump at the last track meet—not a bad record for a freshman who had merely dabbled in athletics before coming to college. His modest self-confidence was unnecessary.

"Games at Athens?" the coach asked. "What games? What Athens?"

Harvard's coach wasn't the only one in the dark. So were most other Americans. Indeed, the press had taken almost no notice of the news from Paris when an international athletic congress of sportsmen and physical educationists "rapturously applauded" a decision to revive the ancient games at Athens in April 1896—their first replay since Christian Emperor Theodosius of Rome abolished the contests in 394 A.D. as being a pagan spectacle.

Perhaps his ruling explained why the New York Athletic Association, which boasted a large percentage of our national track and field champions, completely ignored an invitation to participate in the renewed version of the Olympic Games. Sending American athletes to a nostalgic exhibition to compete against pompous showoffs—and Europeans at that—still smacked of a foolish waste of time and money, even in 1895. Obviously, Pierre de Coubertin, the then young French baron who headed the fledgling International Olympic Committee, was a misguided idealist at best. His claim that worldwide rivalry in sports would promote greater amity among nations in other fields smacked of wishful daydreaming.

However, at Princeton, 21-year-old Robert S. Garrett felt more the way young Connolly did at Harvard. An outstanding shot-putter and jumper, the husky captain of Princeton's track and field team believed that the new Greek games were an excellent opportunity for America to display the caliber of her athletes to the world. The six-foot one-inch wealthy Marylander decided that if no one else would make an organized effort to send a representative team overseas, he would make up a little team on his own. Three Princeton teammates—sprinter Francis Lane, pole vaulter Albert Tyler, and quarter-miler Herbert Jamison—soon came around to his way of thinking, particularly after the dean promised to give them part of the spring semester off.

Only trouble was, getting to Greece took money and they had barely enough to cover college expenses. Campus rumors, which Garrett never confirmed or denied, claimed that he picked up the tab. Newspapers said "a generous and modest friend" of Princeton paid their way. Whatever the truth, the eager four-man squad started rigorous training—ostensibly to prepare for an upcoming track meet against Columbia. Keen-eyed students knew better.

The old sport of hurling the discus intrigued Garrett, though he had never seen a discus. He unearthed its dimensions after a bit of research, had a mechanically minded classmate fashion a replica of the proper size, and began throwing it. "I got into the discus thing, never figuring I'd do anything but finish an absolute last," Garrett later admitted. He had ample reasons to be pessimistic. His steel model weighed 20 pounds and was almost impossible to hold in the palm of the hand.

The Boston Athletic Association also decided to send a team. "We had a pretty good track team which had met with reasonable success at home and decided that we could afford to send a group to the first Olympiad," hurdler Tom Curtis wrote years afterwards, recalling why the Boston Athletic Association took another look at its invitation. But "the way our team was selected would seem extraordinary to an athlete today," he also remembered. "We went into a huddle and in effect selected ourselves."

Their choices—all "fine looking fellows," according to the *New York Times*—included Curtis, jumper Ellery Clark, distance runner Arthur Blake, pole vaulter Welles Hoyt, swimmer Gardner Williams, sprinter and quarter-miler Tom Burke (the B.A.A.'s only national champion), and brothers John and Sumner Paine, both Army captains and revolver experts.

At about the same time, Jim Connolly learned that Harvard had no intention of sending him, or anyone else. "on a junket to Athens." The South Boston lad was as independent as he was determined. If he couldn't represent Harvard, he would attend the games on his own and compete for the little Suffolk Athletic Club in his home town. He asked Harvard authorities to excuse him from classes. They refused. He persisted. "If you feel that you must go to Athens, resign and make application for re-entry on your return," the Harvard athletic committee chairman finally told him.

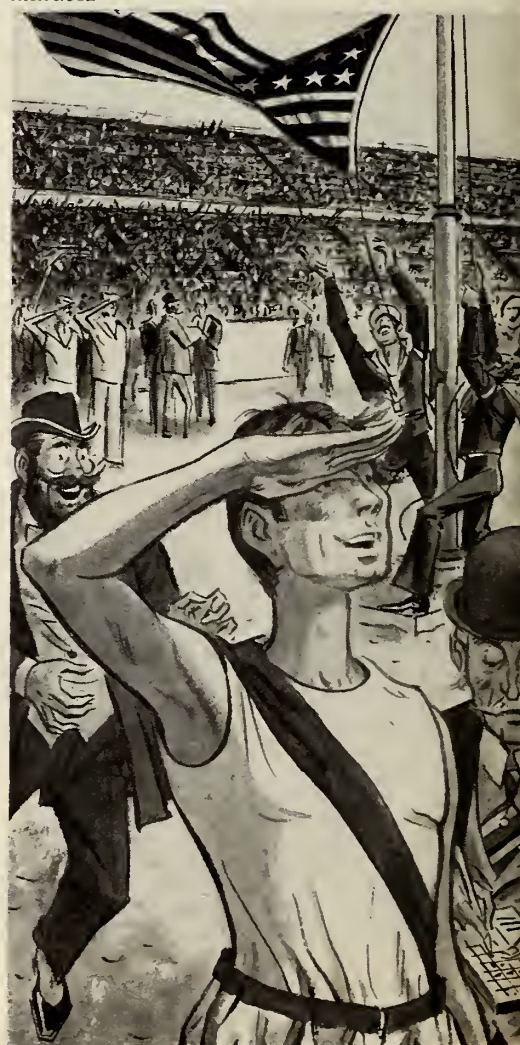
"Competing for my country in Olympic Games, a junket!" the stubborn young athlete replied. "I'm not resigning and I'm not making application to re-enter," Connolly declared. "I'm through



with Harvard right now. Good day!"

And he was. He paid his own way to Greece and didn't set foot on the Harvard campus again for ten years—and then only at its request, not as a student but as a guest lecturer in literature at the Harvard Union. By then, he was a well-

JACK RUGE



Connolly felt as if he were floating on air as the Star-Spangled Banner proclaimed him first Olympic champion since 394 A.D.

known author of seafaring tales and a newspaperman for the *Boston Globe*.

With the games just 17 days away, America's 13-man team, as unofficial as it was dollar-shy, sailed from New York on March 20, 1896, aboard the tramp steamer *Fulda*. The four from Princeton, eight from the Boston A.A. and one from the Suffolk (Mass.) A.C., were our whole



The arriving U.S. team was wined and dined, though it had to compete next day.

team. Later, the official Greek Olympic history "added some more" by misspelling some of the names of these 13. Few people knew of their departure. The New York Times didn't report it. Fewer still dared dream that such a lackluster group

weren't making vacation plans settled back in overstuffed parlor chairs to recite—and chuckle at—Gelett Burgess' ineane rhyme about a purple cow, or listen to player pianos reeling off "You've Been A Good Old Wagon But You've

against Spanish rule. Outdoors, everybody was bicycling—from straight-laced clergymen to young ladies clad in scandalous skirts cut a full two inches above the ankles to make pedaling easier. There were bicycle races in the Olympics, but no American entry.

"About all the fellows could do was to get into their gym gear and bounce up and down on the deck," Jim Connolly wrote later, describing the team's attempts to keep in shape as the cramped little steamer crept along the southern route to Naples. British officers at Gibraltar invited them to limber up on their practice field during a stopover, but the exercise didn't help much. "We were not exactly in the pink" when the *Fulda* docked at Naples after the 12-day crossing, Tom Curtis conceded.

It almost ended in Naples for young Connolly, whose wallet had been stolen. Just as the team was about to board the eight o'clock train to Brindisi on Italy's Adriatic side, a railway agent told the Harvard drop-out that the police had found his missing wallet.

"The money was gone and they wanted me to wait over and prosecute the thief, but I had no time," Connolly recalled. "There was a big clock on the wall, and I kept pointing at it, yelling 'Otto! Otto!' meaning eight o'clock. They all but pinned my arms behind my back to get me to stay, but at one minute to eight I broke away and ran off for the train."

The station was cavernous, riddled with tracks. Connolly grabbed a porter. "Breen-di-see! Otto! Otto!" he shouted. "Ah, Brindisi," the Italian grinned, pointing down a platform. As passengers "yelling and gesturing wildly" urged him on, Connolly sprinted down the track toward his disappearing teammates. "Come on, come on," they hollered. At the last moment, he made a running long jump for the rear car, gripped Tom Burke's and Arthur Blake's outstretched hands, and scrambled through the compartment window. "I never ran faster in my life, not even in spiked shoes," he readily admitted afterwards.

Getting to Athens from Brindisi involved a 24-hour boat crossing to Patras, followed by a miserable ten-hour train ride across Greece. "Nor did our reception, kind and hospitable as it was, help," Curtis said, when the shaky and stiff

CULVER



Connolly

BROWN BROS.



Hoyt

CULVER



The Princeton foursome—Tyler, Lane, Jamison and Garrett, all Class of '97.

could win anything, much less signify the beginning of United States ascendancy in the modern Olympic Games. The New York A.A., which disdained the games, had by far a better lot of athletes, so what could our second-stringers do against the cream of the world?

Far more interesting things were occurring at home, anyway. Families who

CULVER



Loues, the Greek marathon winner, led all the rest in final ceremonial parade.

Done Broke Down," which had an unfamiliar but catchy new beat called ragtime. Men quivered under the haughty stare of The Gibson Girl, theatergoers ogled The Floradora Sextette. In Congress, golden-voiced William Jennings Bryan argued for the free coinage of silver, and the New York Journal front-paged the grim revolt underway in Cuba

CONTINUED

The First Time America Went to the Olympics . . . 1896

Americans finally reached their destination at nine o'clock on the evening of April 5th.

At Athens they saw their first Olympic enthusiasm. "We were met with a procession, with bands blaring before and behind, and marched to our hotel. Speech after speech was made in Greek, presumably very flattering to us, but of course unintelligible. We were given large bumpers of white-resin wine and told by our advisors that it would be a gross breach of etiquette if we did not drain these off in response to the various toasts. I could not help feeling that so much marching, combined with several noggins of wine, would tell on us."

A hangover was the least of their worries the next morning. The opening date of the games was that very day—April 6 (March 25 on the Julian calendar still used in Greece) and track events were among those set for the first day!

"We looked through the programs to see which of us were out of luck," Connolly remembered. "Lo and behold, trials and finals both would be held in . . . the hop, step and jump, and the discus." That meant he and Garrett would compete on their first full day in Athens with their kinked travel muscles, no at-the-site practice and less than 24 hours after all that wining and dining.

A hurried visit to the Panathenaic Stadium made them feel at least a trifle better. It was an excellent sports arena. Originally constructed in 330 B.C., the crumbling pile of rubble had been rebuilt in marble at a cost of \$386,000 by George Averoff, a wealthy merchant from Alexandria, as a gift to the bank-

BROWN BROS.



Spiridon Loues became a national Greek hero for his marathon win.

rupt Greek Government. Apparently, he spared no cost to restore the "long gracefully-proportioned structure." Even its new athletic quarters were luxurious, "a spacious bathroom, with attendants, silver mounted plumbing, and Turkish towels twelve feet long." Also, Curtis noted happily, "the track was well intended and well built." It was especially

fitting, he thought, that four unearthed statues "which had marked the turns in the ancient Athenian games held on the same site were now installed at the four turns of the new cinder track."

By two o'clock, every one of the 70,000 seats was filled. Perhaps another 80,000 people watched from the slopes surrounding the stadium. Flags flapped

BROWN BROS.



The Greek discus throwers copied the classic style (left). Garrett (right) may have beaten them because he did not have his right foot forward, a poor stance.

and red fezzes teetered in the gusty wind. Bands thundered "The Olympic Hymn" composed for the occasion by a Greek musician, appropriately enough. Not to be outdone, a liberty team of American sailors from the cruiser *San Francisco* retaliated with deafening cheers every time they spotted an athlete wearing a miniature Stars and Stripes on the front of his uniform. Shortly after three o'clock—as Queen Olga, Crown Prince Constantine and his brother Prince George, the French Baron De Coubertin and other notables looked on—King George of Greece stood up in the royal box. A hush fell over the crowd. "I hereby proclaim the opening of the First International Olympic Games in Athens," he solemnly told the nearly 300 athletes from 13 nations standing at attention on the playing field.

"After taking the Olympic oath and the lighting of the Olympic torch, we proceeded to business," Tom Curtis recalled, summing up the ceremonies as only an American unaccustomed to such folderol could.

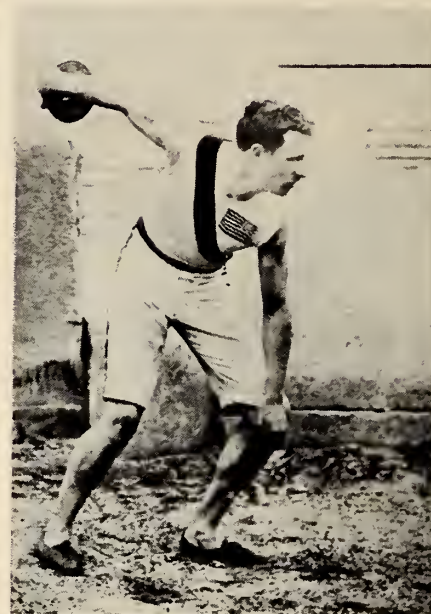
First came trial heats in the 100-meter dash. Tom Burke, already a U.S. champion, qualified easily. So did Lane of Princeton in the second heat. As Curtis stood on his mark for his heat, hoping

to make it a triple Yankee squad in the 100-meter finals, he noticed that one of his competitors was wearing white kid gloves. "Excited as I was, I had to ask why."

"Ah-ha!" the short, stocky Frenchman answered, "zat is because I run before ze Keeng!"

Curtis won the heat without gloves. But such deference to nobility puzzled him. He asked the little Frenchman what other events he was in. The 800

HARRISON GARRETT



meters, the 1500 meters and the marathon was the reply. This curious combination of short and long distance running startled the American even more and he asked if a single method of training worked for both. "Well," the Frenchman gamely replied, "one day I run a leetle way, vairy queek. Ze next day, I run a long way, vairy slow."

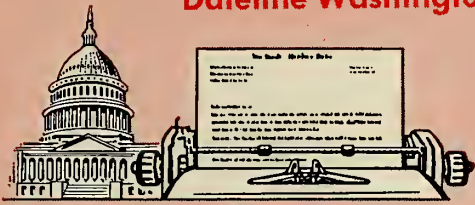
Connolly was equally mystified by his opponents in the triple jump. Instead of doing a hop, step and jump, they leaped two hops and then jumped. Experts considered this the correct version of the ancient sport, but either form was acceptable under the rules of the first modern Olympics. When Connolly's turn came, he went to the end of the running path still undecided which form to use.

"I gripped my hands for the last time and started for the takeoff. Now a curious thing happened to me, one for the psychic corps," he remembered. "I shifted at the last moment and did two hops and a jump which I had not practiced since I was a boy and had never before used in competition."

He landed hard. A tremendous cheer went up. Out of the corner of his eye, he saw the *San Francisco* bluejackets waving their caps. "How far?" he asked

(Continued on page 34)

Dateline Washington . . .



U.S. Sea Defense to Fore? National Self-Analysis. Over The (Capitol) Hill!

A trend appears to be shaping up in D.C. for building our nuclear navy into the big punch of the U.S. deterrent policy. The move has been given impetus by President Nixon's request for nearly \$1 billion in the current budget toward expanding the capability of our underwater long-range missile system.

Our present fleet of Polaris nuclear subs, scattered strategically around the world's seas, can launch Poseidon missiles some 2,800 miles to target. The next stage would lengthen the undersea-missile range to 5,000 miles, providing our subs with increased invulnerability.

Critics of military spending are certain to raise the charge of "overkill," as in recent efforts to strengthen U.S. land-based missile and manned bomber systems. Some spending foes, however, may favor switch of defense focus from air to sea, because Russia has refused to consider limitation of subs in arms control talks.

Latest decennial Census discloses that of the U.S. population of 207 million, more than half is living within 50 miles of the sea and the Great Lakes shorelines.

The head count, taken in 1971, also shows that Nevada, Arizona and Florida are the fastest growing states; North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia and District of Columbia have lost population. During the decade, the suburbs overtook the central cities, 76 million to 63 million residents—with 60% of all Negroes living in the central cities. Senior citizens, 65 and older, increased at a faster pace than other age groups and today represent approximately 10% of our people.

The Census indicates a decline in U.S. family size; a big increase in one-person households, reflecting a greater tendency toward independence by both young singles and the elderly. Nearly 11% of all families—20% of Negro families—are headed by women. Complete plumbing facilities (bathtub or shower, hot running water, flush toilet) are now available in 93% of U.S. homes, as against 66% in 1950.

A rash of retirements from Congress is anticipated during '72. This year, in addition to the traditional reasons for giving up Capitol Hill,—illness and advancing age, urge for family togetherness, post-census redistricting, unwillingness to face another tough campaign fight—there's a fresh inducement: higher retirement pensions.

In 1972, Members of Congress who quit (voluntarily or not) can go home and collect up to 80% of their \$42,500 salary for the remainder of their days. Maximum pension is \$34,000 annually for the legislator with 32 years of service. Representatives and Senators alike need five consecutive years of service to become eligible for the pension plan.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES

MOON CHILD!

"I'm convinced that before the year 2000 is over, the first child will be born on the moon." Dr. von Braun, deputy assoc. admin., NASA.

CRIME AND COURTS

"I will state emphatically that the court system must accept the giant share of the blame for the continual rise in crime." Patrick V. Murphy, police commissioner, N.Y.C.

STRONG TO SURVIVE

"There is a desperate need to remind the American people that among the great nations only the strong survive and that weakness on our part in military capability and national will would be the greatest threat to the peace of the world." U.S. Senator Margaret Chase Smith.

U.S.—PONDEROUS BEDFELLOW

"Living next to you is in some ways like sleeping with an elephant. No matter how friendly or even-tempered is the beast, if I can call it that, one is affected by every twitch and grunt." Prime Minister Trudeau, Canada.

AGAINST ISOLATION

"For security reasons, we can't be isolated; for commercial reasons, we must not be isolated, and for humanitarian reasons, we would not want to be isolated." William P. Rogers, Sec'y of State.

UNIONISTS EAT, TOO

"I want to make it clear that we would like to see it (inflation) come down because it would solve a lot of problems for us. After all, our members are consumers too." George Meany, president, AFL-CIO.

JUDICIAL DECISIVENESS

"If the judiciary is to keep the faith of the American people, then it must deal promptly and decisively with vituperative outbursts and disruptive tactics in court." J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Director.

FRENCH VIEW

"We respect everyone's independence and we are determined to have our own respected and to give ourselves the political, economic and—why not say it—military means." President Pompidou, France.

By LEAVITT A. KNIGHT, Jr.

WOMEN, ESPECIALLY tall women, are twice as likely as men to suffer whiplash neck injuries if riding in a car that is struck from the rear. Probable reason why all women are more prone to whiplash than men: their neck muscles aren't as burly. Probable reason why tall people, men or women, are more apt to suffer whiplash than short people: their long bodies make better "whips."

A very hard collision blow from the rear is not as apt to cause a whiplash neck injury as a softer blow. Reason: a hard blow may cause the back of the seat to collapse, or tear the whole seat loose. It's when the seat back doesn't "fail" that it holds the spine firmly while the head snaps back.

Rear seat passengers suffer slightly fewer whiplash injuries than front seat passengers in cars without headrests. Probable reason: the deck behind the back seat stops the head and neck from snapping back so far.

Front seat passengers suffer somewhat more whiplash injuries than drivers. Probable reasons: (a) the driver has hold of the wheel and (b) he is probably a little more alert to what's coming.

There is something "wrong" about riding three people in the front seat of a car. Among people of any age, it seems there are more frequent accidents when three people (including the driver) are riding than when two or four are riding. The social habit of riding three in the front seat seems to account for this. When four people ride, they are more apt to split up two in front and two in back, and not squeeze the driver so much. Among teen-agers, the frequency of accidents when there are three people in the car (as opposed to when there are two or four) is higher than among older people.



General Motors special Infant Safety Carrier to protect tiny passengers.



Some drivers are given to falling asleep even when not tired. A recently

A Very Close Look

Here's an organization that puts a magnifying glass to anything a vehicle can do to a human.

All the above holds true even when the driver of the "other car" is held responsible for each accident. Apparently, a driver who is crowded by two passengers on his seat—or distracted by talking to them—not only *causes* accidents more frequently, but is less able to *avoid* accidents actually caused by other drivers.

Facts like these, and thousands of others, are the special interest of a national society called The American Association for Automotive Medicine, of which Richard Marland of Honolulu is now president and Albert Carrière of Lake Bluff, Ill., is executive secretary (801 Green Bay Road, Lake Bluff, Ill. 60044). The AAAM today has some 400 members in the U.S. and Canada and is growing rapidly. It holds annual conferences where the members hear reports on almost anything about a vehicle that can hurt a person—be he driver, passenger or pedestrian. These fellows look into anything in the field—whether or not they can suggest something that might be done about it. Their 1968, '69 and '70 proceedings put all sorts of human damage by vehicle under the magnifying glass—in more than 900 pages of analysis.

Originally, they were all doctors—six of them—who were called together in 1957 to analyze racing safety factors for

the Sports Car Club of America. Soon they expanded their interest to cover all vehicle safety, and attracted many more doctor members. In 1968, they opened AAAM membership to other students of vehicle safety as well. When they'd gone that far, some of the big auto companies started to help with costs to consolidate and publish their findings.

A lot of other people are always studying various aspects of auto injuries, here and abroad. Instead of competing with them, the AAAM will often issue lists of their works and publish some of them between the same covers as the findings of its own members. In fact, the study of accidents in relation to the number of passengers and where they sit in a car was originally made in Brisbane, Australia. It might not have been seen widely here had not the AAAM read it into its 1969 proceedings.

One member of the society, Dr. Larry Sell, of Manistique, Mich., likes to sound off about snowmobile safety. The AAAM has released a 16-point safety code for snowmobile users, which includes the wisdom of doctors who have been patching some of them up. Dr. Sell says that 46% of snowmobile injuries occur between the ankle and knee. They are related to zooming along on snow that's not deep enough, thus hitting unseen



devised test can screen them and medication helps some to be more alert.

at Vehicle Injuries

rocks, stumps, ice chunks and chuck holes, he says.

Face, neck, chest and shoulder injuries are number two for snowmobile accidents. They come from braking or decelerating too abruptly, thus pitching occupants into the windshield or controls. Some people don't dress warmly enough for snowmobiling and come home with frostbite. The wind factor adds to the severity of the normal cold. Booze, says the AAAM release, is just as lethal for snowmobile drivers as for auto drivers. Unlike auto fatalities, drowning is one of the major causes of snowmobile deaths, due to overconfident (or drunk?) drivers going out on thinly frozen lakes and rivers, or hitting springholes.

Also, unlike cars, snowmobiles are driven in field and wood where there's no highway engineering. As a result, they have a special brand of accident of their own—"clotheslining"—in which the vehicle or operator gets conked by some overhanging thing. A report by Dr. W.R. Ghent to the 1970 conference of the AAAM analyzed 679 snowmobile accidents in Ontario in the winter of 1969-70. The snowmobile is too often treated "as a toy" and the result is that "death and injury may follow," said Dr. Ghent.

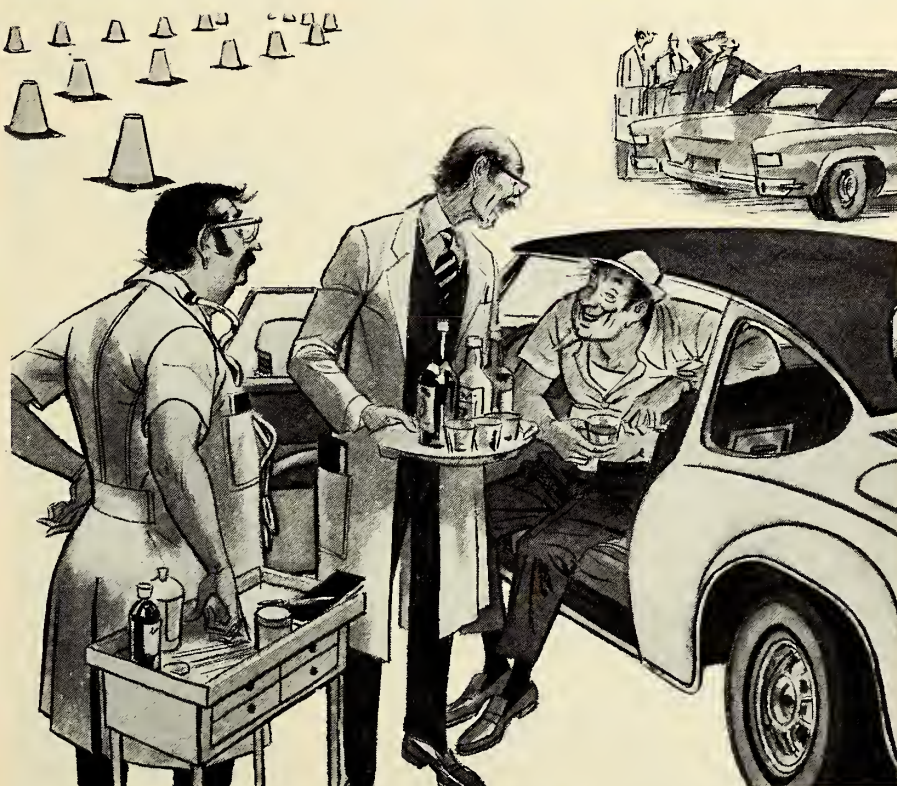
In the report of the AAAM 1969 conference, which was held in Minneapolis, there was a description of an auto safety product that General Motors has for sale. It's a special, light, portable Infant Safety Carrier, for little ones up to 20

pounds who can't even sit up and strap on a safety belt. The infant is wholly contained, and rides backwards. The carrier is strapped to the safety belt. The AAAM report showed how the thing was engineered to protect the child if the

carrier slammed forward and still protect him if it bounced back. Also, it was designed to make it easy for mother to carry the infant to the car in the carrier—in fact it was reworked somewhat after wives of GM workers tried it out.

The AAAM is always interested in how people behave in relation to vehicles—seriously interested and humorously interested. It couldn't restrain itself from mentioning in a quarterly bulletin how those on the scene acted when a whiskey truck was wrecked on an Indiana highway. Chiefly they were interested in liberating all the hooch they could before it trickled away—even the police officer.

The 1968 AAAM conference at the University of California was largely—though far from wholly—taken up with the human element at the wheel. One report analyzed how people pass on two-lane highways. Not surprising was a conclusion that most drivers base the decision to pass on how far ahead they can see (thank goodness). But not always. The report took a scientific look at the fact that when a slow driver on a two-lane road builds up a queue of cars behind him ("impedance"), the inclination to pass dangerously ("frustration") increases. The further back the following car, the worse the frustration. The Pennsylvania Highway Department ran a test of "impedance frustration." It put a big, slow van on a winding road solidly lined for "no passing." Then it observed and recorded the behavior of the following cars. It was able to report that "frustration" increased among the cars that got



Volunteers in a drunk driving test through a maze at GM Proving Grounds could no longer grasp what they were supposed to do when they had only half as much alcohol in their blood as some drivers in real car accidents.

CONTINUED A Very Close Look at Vehicle Injuries

locked behind the van, and "premature passing efforts" increased with the frustration.

It's good to have this officially confirmed by rigid scientific techniques after, lo, these 50 years of impendence frustration on two-lane American highways.

Can anyone persuade slow drivers on narrow roads to move along at a more reasonable speed? Or, if they are in no hurry anyway, to pull off and let 'em pass when the mirror shows a frustrated, impeded queue tagging along behind? Some, but hardly any, slow drivers on narrow roads have been doing this all along. Then there's the driver right behind the impeder who doesn't pass when it is safe, further locking in the rest of the queue over the next hill and around the next turn.

Some of the reports given to the AAAM clearly plug for all the auto design possible that will minimize human driving error, because you can't redesign humans as easily as cars. The military has paid more attention to foolproofing its equipment operation than anyone else, said a report on Human Factors in Auto Driver Research to the 1968 AAAM conference. The report cited a cigarette lighter and light switch that looked about the same on a dashboard, increasing the likelihood that a driver might turn off the lights while only trying to turn on the lighter. Human Factors, said the report, is a subject with its own handful of specialists here and abroad, but it's a specialty in which vehicle designers ought to become more expert. The report didn't say that disparagingly. As a science, it said, Human Factors in the operation of equipment is still a thinly explored field.

Far from all of the reports of the AAAM make interesting general reading, while others are fascinating. Some of the reports are issued for the better understanding of surgeons in patching up various typical forms of vehicle accident injury.

In 1969, plastic surgeon Dr. Richard Schultz of Illinois devoted a whole report to vehicular injury damage to the upper third of the human face. Though of value to doctors, it is hardly pleasant reading. Another 1969 study analyzed the factors in receiving hard blows that are peculiar to children's bodies. Numerous AAAM reports are "dull" because they don't try to reach any conclusion, but simply assemble as many facts as possible about one facet or another of vehicular injuries, accidents, car and highway design, driving habits and problems, etc. This fact-listing is a common scientific method, which often leads to valuable conclusions much later. For instance, a thorough AAAM report on bicycle accidents made no great point but simply listed facts that could be un-

earthed about a good sample of recorded bicycle mishaps—the riders' ages, how far from home, the kinds of bicycles, nature of injuries, how well the bicycles were fitted for the size of the drivers, what the bicyclists were doing, the traffic situation at the time, the lighting and visibility obstructions if any, etc. Many of the bicycle findings were not surprising, but only confirmed what one might think. Thus, tallied by time of day, the frequency of bicycle accidents in Toronto closely paralleled the rising and falling of all vehicular traffic density throughout the day.

Studies like this, however dull, have a way of adding up to important conclusions as other studies are added to them. The AAAM is enormously patient in amassing and recording such facts. It has done similar jobs on such things as:

The effect of lap belts on pregnant women in accidents; how easy or hard it is to see a pedestrian compared to how visible he *thinks* he is; the effectiveness of various restraint systems (seat belts, headrests, air bags and the like); European safety standards and devices; obstacles beside highways that "booby-trap" and kill folks who run off the road; the use of color-coded highway directional signs, etc., etc., etc.

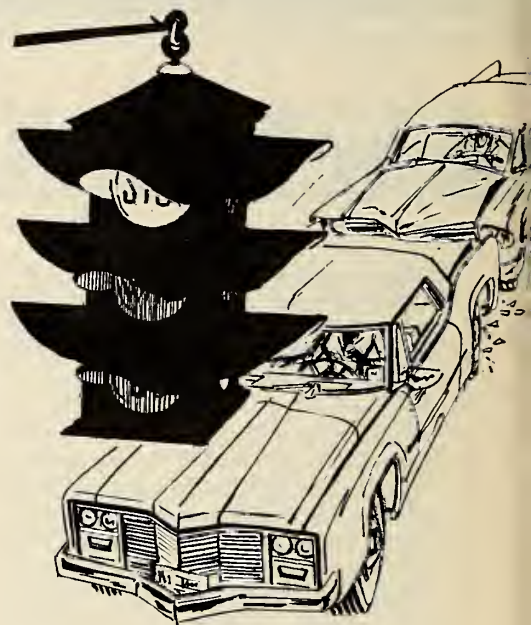
Many states are now using blue indicators to guide drivers to freeway exits or onto main roads out of jumbled intersections. A 1968 AAAM report covered pioneering work on this in Michigan and Minnesota, and noted that Michigan found that blue markings resulted in a 50% reduction in "erratic movements at freeway exits" day or night.

Like everyone else, the AAAM is exasperated that alcohol is the major cause of death and injury on the road. In three years time, its national conferences heard nine reports on alcohol vs. safe driving, the most for any one subject. A 1969 report noted that there was very little information on alcohol as a factor in accidents involving trucks. It analyzed some meager information available on truck accidents in New Jersey. While some of the truck drivers had been drinking, in most cases it was the other guy—and in most cases where there was a death, the other guy did the dying. Drivers of big trucks had drunk far less than pick-up truck drivers in the accidents studied. In 46% of cases where police reported no evidence of alcohol, some was found in blood tests. The conclusion seemed to be that nobody knows much about alcohol in truck accidents and better information is worth seeking.

The AAAM held a special panel at its 1969 conference on whether alcoholism should be a reportable disease (one that doctors have to report to govern-

ment health authorities). The panel noted that while only 4% of American drivers are heavy drinkers, they are responsible for just about half of the fatal auto accidents in the nation. Drunk drivers and drunk pedestrians cause 25,000 deaths and 800,000 auto crashes every year, the report noted.

Dr. James E. Halvorson told the AAAM that the Minnesota Medical Ass'n was going to seek state laws to crack down as hard as possible on drinking drivers. The state's doctors were satisfied, he said, that people continued to drink and drive in Minnesota because they were sure they could get away with it, and that law enforcement that would really crack down on them would be the only way to stop them. Nobody is more furious at needless vehicular mayhem than doctors. It has had them up to their



A light blow from the rear is more apt to cause a neck injury than a hard one.

elbows in blood for over half a century.

A person who is quite drunk is totally unable to manage an automobile, and everyone has known this for a long, long time. But it is extremely difficult, politically, to really crack down on drunk drivers. Most Americans drink a little. Many drunks, when sober, are fully responsible people and there has long been a social feeling that a guy who is sober shouldn't be punished too hard for what he did when drunk. This forgiving feeling exasperates everyone who is dealing with the colossal problem of 25,000 deaths a year caused by drunks on the road. As Dr. Halvorson told the AAAM, "the penalty for killing a deer out of season in Minnesota is worse than killing a person in an auto crash while drunk."

One reaction to this situation is to attempt to *prove* that a drunk can't handle a car.

ILLUSTRATED BY JACK RUGE



Riding three in the front seat increases the chance that the driver will cause an accident or fail to avoid one caused by others.



Most snowmobile accidents come from hitting unseen obstacles in light snow.

At the 1968 AAAM conference, General Motors' David McClellan described a test of drunk driving ability at the GM Proving Grounds, where all the hazards were made of rubber. Seven good drivers went through two driving tests—eight times sober and many times in various degrees of deliberate inebriation. In one test they simply followed a twisted course marked out by rubber cones. In the other they approached a traffic light which suddenly went red, and as it changed they had to swerve around some rubber barrels representing another car running the light.

None of them had any trouble with these tests when sober.

Most of them were unable to negotiate either test at all by the time they had *half* as much alcohol in their blood as had been found in 46% of the drivers in one study of fatal crashes laid to booze! By

then—though willing—they could hardly understand what they were supposed to do.

Quite predictably, their performance got worse and worse the more they drank. The statistics showed their increasing inability to avoid the rubber obstacles, while movies showed the visible evidence of the collapse of their behavior at the wheel.

While their performance was still fairly good when they'd drunk only a little, nearly all of them started quite early to deteriorate in their ability to turn in one direction while still being able to manage turns in the opposite direction.

When they failed as they drank more, their failures "were usually spectacular." Cars went out of control after hitting

flabby rubber obstacles, steering wheels spun, hands went through the steering spokes and driving became "erratic and uncoordinated."

If the question to be solved in keeping drunk drivers off the road is the question of whether they can drive well enough, the common sense answer that they cannot was thoroughly confirmed by the GM tests. But is that the question?

It would be interesting to see the AAAM study various aspects of public resistance to more stringent traffic laws. What is the effect, for instance, of local police setting traps in order to ticket drivers on technicalities, often simply to fatten local treasuries or provide a good record of arrests? The uneven justice administered to auto drivers may be suspected of having created a substantial wall of public resistance to providing any more technicalities than necessary for driver persecution. Has it? How many of our 96 million light drinkers fear that more stringent laws against drunks would boomerang against the occasional sipper in the hands of the "traffic ticket quota" police and magistrate mentality? One of these years I hope to see an AAAM study on "The effects of petty traffic law enforcement on public respect and support for sound vehicular laws."

One human factor reported by AAAM is fascinating, and parts of it will be surprising to most readers. Twice, Dr. Robert Yoss of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., has given AAAM special reports on sleepy drivers, a matter that seems to be his bag. There are people who are *characteristically* sleepy, as opposed to those who get sleepy under long, grueling night driving. Dr. Yoss has de-

(Continued on page 46)



Women are twice as likely as men to suffer whiplash neck injuries, and tall people are more likely to suffer them than short people.

NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

APRIL 1972

SERVICEMEN PLANNING USE OF G.I. BILL FOR SCHOOLING SHOULD BE WARY OF "EARLY OUT" DISCHARGE:

The Vietnam era serviceman who intends to use his G.I. Bill educational benefits when he gets back to civilian life should think twice before taking "early-out" discharge from the armed forces. . . It could cost him many months of benefits simply because of bad timing. . . Here's why: Each eligible veteran is entitled to educational assistance at the rate of one-and-a-half months for each month of active duty service after Jan. 31, 1955. . . If a vet served a period of 18 months or more on active duty after that date and has been released from such service under conditions that satisfy his active duty obligation, then he's entitled to 36 months. . . If he takes an "early out" discharge after 17 months of service, then he's only entitled to 25.5 months of educational assistance. . . Thus, the lack of one month's service costs him over 10 months of benefits. . . That's one academic year.

LOUISIANA AMENDS ITS STATE BONUS LAW TO PROVIDE FOR IMMEDIATE PAYMENT TO VIETNAM VETERANS:

In February, the citizens of Louisiana voted to amend the state's Vietnam era veterans' bonus law—originally passed in 1967—so as to provide for the immediate payment of a \$250 bonus. . . As originally adopted, the law provided that the bonuses would be payable on termination of hostilities. . . In addition to the bonuses, the law authorizes the payment of \$1,000 to the unremarried widow of an armed forces member who died in Vietnam. . . The Legion was a prime mover in the passage of the original law and the amendment. . . Legion installations in Louisiana were preparing to set up offices to answer questions and assist Vietnam veterans with the filing of applications. . . For information on the law, contact Wilson J. Hebert, Department Adjutant, The American Legion of Louisiana, P.O. Box 1431, Baton Rouge, La. 70821

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FORMED TO DEVELOP LEGISLATION FOR STATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR POW CHILDREN:

A national committee has been formed to help develop legislation

that will provide state scholarships for the more than 2,000 children of 1,800 prisoners-of-war or missing in action servicemen of the Vietnam war. . . The program has received the endorsement of the Legion (which adopted a resolution at its Fall 1971 National Executive Committee Meeting), the League of Families of POW's and the Nat'l Conference of State Legislative Leaders. . . It also has the support of the Department of Defense. . . The group seeks free tuition at state universities, colleges and trade schools. . . To form a committee in your state or participate in one already formed, contact Nat'l POW/MIA Scholarship Program, 2 Nevada Drive, Lake Success, N.Y. 11040.

ALABAMA MAY BE FIRST STATE TO ADOPT SCHOLARSHIP LAW FOR POW KIN:

As Veterans Newsletter went to press the Alabama Legislature is reported in a special session to have adopted and Gov. George C. Wallace signed a new law which provides tuition-free schooling for dependents of its servicemen who are either captured or missing in the Vietnam War. . . The law grants the serviceman's wife, children and other dependents free tuition and fees for four years at the state's institutions of higher learning and trade schools. . . If the serviceman returns, only the children remain eligible. . . Alabama is believed to be the first state to adopt such a law.

DEPT OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDS STRONG SECURITY MEASURES FOR LEGION CEREMONIAL FIREARMS:

Many Legion posts have color guards or firing squad units which use ceremonial firearms. . . The Department of Defense notes that thefts of small arms have increased enormously in recent years and that thieves are well aware that Legion posts may have workable pistols or rifles that might be stolen more easily than from other locations. . . DOD recommends that small firearms be kept under the strongest possible security precautions with ammunition, bolts and firing pins all kept in separate locations with equally strong security. . . Readers may remember that even some gov't armories have been robbed of guns and ammo.

APRIL, 1972

Some Harris Poll Results On Vietnam Vets' Problems

Survey calls treatment of returning veterans "a serious burden on the conscience of the American public."

"The whole question of treatment of returning veterans is a serious burden on the conscience of the American public," says a recently released poll conducted by Louis Harris & Associates, Inc., for the Veterans Administration.

Related as it is to the mixed feelings of the American people about the Vietnam War and viewed in that light the observation could account for some of the seemingly paradoxical statistics contained in the 269-page report. Here are some of the highlights.

Purpose of the project was to examine the extent of the problems faced by Vietnam era veterans in readjusting to civilian life, see if they differ from those of ex-servicemen of past wars, and to suggest ways to make readjustment easier for men yet to be separated.

The research concentrated on four areas: (1) the reception veterans receive at home after separation from the armed forces; (2) the problems of finding employment; (3) the problem of drug abuse among servicemen and its treatment and (4) the role of the VA.

The interviews were conducted in Aug. 1971 in 1,490 U.S. households; among 2,003 recently discharged veterans and with 786 business executives, each group representing a cross section.

Area 1—Reception at home. Some 58% of the public and 66% of the employers feel the President and Administration are doing enough to help veterans. About 55% of the public and 62% of the employers say the American people are doing all they can. Yet, 34% of the public and 40% of the employers think more could be done. But, overwhelmingly, veterans felt that family and friends are doing all they could to make them feel at home. People generally respected veterans but younger people, specifically, were not so sure. However, compared with the reception given servicemen of earlier wars, almost 50% of the responses indicated today's servicemen are getting treated more poorly than in the past. The survey also indicated about 19% of Vietnam era veterans had joined a veterans service organization.

Area 2—Employment. Most veterans are more mature and more stable upon return but the state of the economy is such that only the better trained and educated are finding jobs. Generally, veterans are not just sitting around waiting but are actively seeking jobs. The survey also shows that non-whites and non-high school graduates have the toughest time and that some 45% of veterans out of work never collect unemployment benefits. Also, the poll indicated jobs-for-veterans programs and government agencies concerned with finding employment for veterans are not too successful.

Area 3—Drug abuse. Ex-servicemen noted drug usage in Vietnam was more of a common occurrence that stemmed from boredom and related reasons and

that the drug problem in the military is more marijuana-oriented than hard drug-based. They feel the public and employers see the drug situation as more serious than it is. Findings do indicate, though, that more men come in contact with drugs in service than back home, even if it is marijuana as opposed to hard stuff. Veterans also rate the VA's drug rehabilitation program over military programs.

Area 4—Evaluating the VA. On balance, the VA comes off pretty well with ratings on the up side in most cases. On the negative side, ex-servicemen thought there was too much red tape and both the public and veterans felt the VA could be doing more. Most important service the VA offered veterans was educational benefits, assistance and loans with job placement and training coming close behind. However, only 41% applied for educational benefits and 59% did not. Reasons given were that subsistence payments were too low. Among those who did not apply, 53% said they certainly would if benefits were increased.

(Please turn page for a report on how some veterans in college feel about G.I. Bill education benefits.)

The American Legion's Big Posts

Here are the 29 posts of The American Legion having 2,000 or more members as of Dec. 31, 1971.

Post	City	Department	Membership
1. Wayne E. Marchand Post No. 28	Koza, Okinawa	Hawaii	6,957
2. Richfield Post No. 435	Minneapolis	Minnesota	6,754
3. Lincoln Post No. 3	Lincoln	Nebraska	6,565
4. Leyden-Chiles-Wickersham Post No. 1	Denver	Colorado	4,616
5. Omaha Post No. 1	Omaha	Nebraska	4,173
6. Lowe-McFarlane Post No. 14	Shreveport	Louisiana	4,130
7. Westphal Post No. 251	Robbinsdale	Minnesota	4,049
8. Alonzo Cudworth Post No. 23	Milwaukee	Wisconsin	3,771
9. Gilbert C. Grafton Post No. 2	Fargo	North Dakota	3,669
10. Adam Plewacki Post No. 799	Buffalo	New York	3,131
11. Hanford Post No. 5	Cedar Rapids	Iowa	3,099
12. East Liberty Post No. 5	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	3,048
13. Harvey W. Seeds Post No. 29	Miami	Florida	2,825
14. Nicholson Post No. 38	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	2,741
15. Nashville Post No. 5	Nashville	Tennessee	2,585
16. Oklahoma City Post No. 35	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma	2,570
17. M. M. Eberts Post No. 1	Little Rock	Arkansas	2,543
18. Hickory Post No. 48	Hickory	North Carolina	2,529
19. Los Angeles Police Post No. 381	Los Angeles	California	2,441
20. Parkville Post No. 183	Parkville	Maryland	2,324
21. Memphis Post No. 1	Memphis	Tennessee	2,288
22. Lloyd Spetz Post No. 1	Bismarck	North Dakota	2,263
23. William G. Carroll Post No. 26	Minot	North Dakota	2,146
24. Carson-Wilson Post No. 1	Tulsa	Oklahoma	2,144
25. Hammond Post No. 3	Kingsport	Tennessee	2,135
26. Commonwealth Edison Post No. 118	Chicago	Illinois	2,093
27. Luke-Greenway Post No. 1	Phoenix	Arizona	2,083
28. Austin Post No. 91	Austin	Minnesota	2,076
29. Lafayette Post No. 11	Lafayette	Indiana	2,062

Collegiate Veterans Assess

• "If my wife didn't work—God bless her—I couldn't make it through school. It's as simple as that. We're barely doing it as it is."

• "I'm 26. I had to drop out after three months. Couldn't cut it on \$175 a month. I'd be 30 and flat broke by the time I got the skin (diploma). And besides, my mother's dependent on me. I've got experience in the meat and food business since I was 11 years old so I'm looking

According to the Harris Poll reported on the preceding page, three out of five of all veterans polled indicated they felt G.I. Bill education benefits were inadequate. With this, most members of Congress would agree. How to increase those benefits is the question being debated by the legislators as this is being written.

In order to get opinions of some of those most affected by the question—the Vietnam veteran in college today—The American Legion Magazine visited the campus of William Paterson College in Wayne, N.J., about 30 miles northwest of N.Y. City. Comments of the students interviewed—members of a collegiate veterans association—appear in the text beginning at left and with some of the photos on the opposite page.

PHOTOS AND TEXT BY JOHN ANDREOLA



Legionnaires Joe Quigley (left) and Paul Florida of Wayne Post 174 (N.J.) meet with College Vets Ass'n officers, Dr. Milton Grodsky, VP for Academic Affairs (left, pipe), and Dr. James Olsen, Paterson College President (right, glasses).

for a loan from the Small Business Administration to open a restaurant at this spot I've got an option on. But it takes so long for the paperwork to move! If they don't help soon, I'm finished."

• "If they raise the tuition—that's it—I'm wasted. I'll have to look for an additional part time job or drop out and hit the unemployment line."

The comments are typical. They practically tell the story by themselves. And you'll hear them from almost any veteran on campus today.

The shooting war is over for him. His



College President Dr. Olsen (left) and campus vets association leaders Bob Sniffen (center) and President Vince Mazzola discuss campus student government programs.

fight now is to get education or training, a job, and then pick up where he left off before he went into service.

It's not a new story. It's been going on for a long time. And many a Legionnaire went through some phase of it. Yet, despite the millions of guys down through the years who've tried to get schooling or a job after military service, it never

gets any easier. The adjustment from military life back to civilian life is tough enough all by itself.

The benefits the Legion fought for (and still does) seem always to be struggling to catch up to the needs of veterans whether for jobs, medical care and rehabilitation or education. This is so even though it should be obvious by now that the educated veteran is a better citizen and a bigger taxpayer because of his educated status. Economists long ago proved that the original WW2 G.I. Bill paid for itself many times over via increased tax revenues generated by veterans able to earn more due to better education.

The Legion has formed working relationships with various veterans associations at colleges around the country in order to better understand their needs and be in a position to provide material assistance or help with new legislation.



Over Sunday morning coffee, Sniffen and Mazzola plan letter-writing campaign to Congress for better education benefits.

Currently, the Legion is pressing Congress to boost Cold War G.I. Bill educational benefits, including payments for tuition, books and fees up to a maximum of \$1,000 per year.

Needless to say, the college vets want the same things. Only more so.

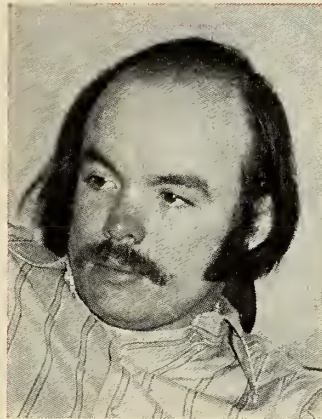
Typical of many groups is the College Veterans Association at William Pater-

Cold War GI Bill Education Benefits



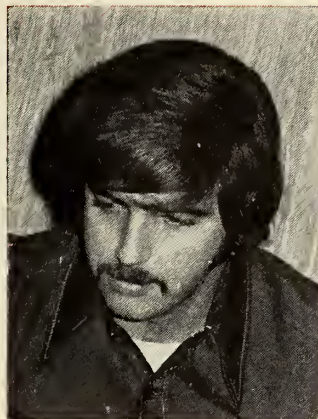
"I have about a year and a half, maybe two years to do yet. No, I don't think I'll make it without an increase. Even with working during the summer. After all, I have to live and eat then too! I went back into the Marine Corps on active duty as a reserve recruiter in order to earn some money, save up and then go back to school. Without a good increase, I won't be able to do it. No way!"

—George DePreter



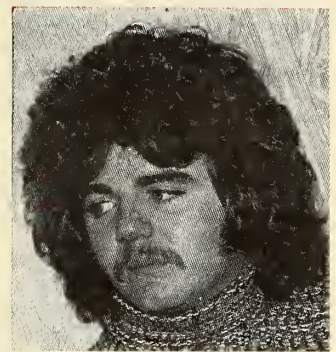
"This semester I almost decided to go to night school and try to find a job during the daytime. With the proposed tuition increase here it's going to be very difficult for me. Right now I'm living at home with my mother. Fortunately, she's providing me with a place to live. But that's going to come to a halt pretty soon, because she can hardly afford it. I honestly don't know how I'm going to do it."

—Mike Driscoll



"I'm a sophomore and for the last two years I had to take out a bank loan in order to keep going to school. Otherwise, I don't think I could have done it. I live at home and I have to pay something there. Even then, I skip that sometimes and my family looks the other way. With the tuition raise coming, I don't know how I'll be able to do it."

—Rich Gibson



"Personally, I'll make it. I'm a hustler. I'll go out and get the money somehow. Because I've only got a year to go. Primarily, I'm concerned with the individuals who have one or two years in school now and the returning vets who haven't even started yet. They're going to look at the situation and see how much they have to pay for tuition—even in state colleges—and they'll be discouraged from continuing their education. Because, financially, they can't hack it."

—Vince Mazzola

son College. About 650 strong out of a day student body of 5,500, it is one of the most active groups on campus. Very briefly, the association conducts weekly meetings concerning veterans affairs, counsels vets on benefits and problems, arranges for loans and aids, and works with other campus groups and the college administration to improve academic life. From registration day to graduation day, they constantly strive to make the jump from military life to college life a little smoother. In addition, they provide the veteran a place to meet with guys who are in the same circumstances. As in the Legion, politics don't count.

Hoping to present a stronger and more unified voice, the Paterson vets recently affiliated with the National Association of Collegiate Veterans, Inc., a group established in 1968 with which the Legion has been cooperating. Nationally, NACVI has about 250,000 members and sits in on the highest councils where veterans problems are concerned. Its officers have also testified before Congressional veterans affairs committees on the needs



Sniffen, tireless worker for campus vets.

of Vietnam era vets in college. NACVI plans a national convention in Duluth, Minn., in May.

One of the guiding spirits behind the Paterson College Vets Ass'n is Bob Sniffen, a Past President of the group and currently a national Vice President of Public Relations for NACVI. With a wife and two children, and about to graduate in June, Bob's studies and duties as a student teacher keep him constantly on the move.

Along with Vincent Mazzola, an ex-



Campus vets utilize physics lab auditorium to hold their weekly general meeting.

infantry officer and current President of the association, the two and their executive board talk and work veterans benefits from dawn to dusk. Getting attention now is a proposed tuition increase.

On these two pages, photos show Sniffen, Mazzola and other members of their association at meetings with Dr. James Karge Olsen, President of the College, Dr. Milton Grodsky, Vice President for Academic Affairs, and Legionnaires Joe Quigley and Paul Florida of nearby Wayne Post 174, on hand to see how their post could help.

(Turn to page 4 for a message from Nat'l Cmdr Geiger on this subject.)



Some members of College Veterans Ass'n Exec Board pose for "album cover" photo.

Jobs for Veterans

In the first quarter of 1972, it became obvious to those involved with employment for returning ex-servicemen that Job Fairs or Job Marts—where the emphasis lay on securing jobs—were not the whole answer. The rate of unemployment for veterans was, in fact, higher at the end of 1971 than at the end of 1970 and there were more veterans around who were out of work. In addition, about 25% of the unemployed veterans had been looking for work for 15 weeks or more during 1971 as opposed to only 15% in 1970.

Thus, Job Fairs were turning into Opportunity Fairs, Career Days, Information Forums, Veterans Assistance Days, etc., with equal emphasis being

No figures have been compiled yet as to how many were hired. The South Dakota Legion plans three more Job Fair & Career Days in other parts of the state in order to regionalize the effort and cut down on travel. The South Dakota Highway Patrol had advised "absolutely no travel" for this first effort. Keeping that in mind, it's surprising anyone showed up at all.

- In St. Louis, a Veterans Job Fair held Nov. 11, 1971 and reported in the March issue, notes followup figures of 1,263 veterans hired as of Feb. 9, 1972.

- The Veterans Administration now has "Job Interviewing Classes" operating at many of its 57 Regional Offices in an effort to help veterans find employment. A pilot program revealed many vets had

who will take it from there. Disabled veterans should first visit their VA advisor. The SBA was reported ready to greatly relax its normal qualification procedures on loans in order to make it possible for the nation's newest veterans to get started in businesses of their own.

- In Grand Rapids, Mich., the Grand Rapids Junior College and the city government were reported to be cooperating in a program whereby Vietnam era veterans at the school would be provided with jobs, where possible, in fields related to their studies during both school sessions and summer vacation periods. Funds emanate from the Emergency Employment Act of 1971. Other colleges and communities are trying similar programs although not all of them feature jobs related to the course of study being carried by the individual veteran.

1972 Legion Oratorical Contest

The 35th Annual National High School Oratorical Contest Finals of The American Legion will be held at Weir High School, Weirton, W. Va., on April 20 with a total of \$18,000 worth of college scholarships waiting for the final contestants. First place winner will receive \$8,000; second place, \$5,000; third place, \$3,000 and fourth place, \$2,000.

To get to that plateau thousands of high school orators will compete in elimination contests at various levels and for various prizes. A \$500 scholarship from the national organization will also be presented to each department champion who participates in the 12 regional contests that precede the four sectional contests and the final tournament in addition to whatever prizes the various departments present to winners.

Here are the sites for the Regional Contests to be held April 10: Regional 1, Bishop Guertin H.S., Nashua, N.H.; Regional 2, E. Greenwich H.S., E. Greenwich, R.I.; Regional 3, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; Regional 4, Rocky Mount Senior H.S., Rocky Mount, N.C.; Regional 5, Spencer H.S., Columbus, Ga.; Regional 6, St. Anthony's Seminary, San Antonio, Tex.; Regional 7, Indiana War Memorial, Indianapolis, Ind.; Regional 8, Martha Ellen Tye Playhouse, Marshalltown, Iowa; Regional 9, Huron Senior H.S., Huron, S.D.; Regional 10, Nebraska Univ. at Omaha, Neb.; Regional 11, Silverton H.S., Silverton, Ore.; Regional 12, Highland H.S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Here are the sites for the Sectional Contests to be held April 17: Sectional A, Stevens School, Hallowell, Me.; Sectional B, Falls Church H.S., Falls Church, Va.; Sectional C, Bismarck Junior College, Bismarck, N.D.; Sectional D, Tempe H.S., Tempe, Ariz.



Legion gals helped register Viet vets at Huron, S. Dak. Job Fair & Career Day.

placed on jobs, on-the-job training, career information, job and guidance counseling, educational benefits, vocational, technical and agri-business training. Representatives from colleges, universities, technical schools and unions were becoming more in evidence at booths during these events along with Small Business Administration advisers who offered training and loans to those who were eligible. The thinking was that it was far more advantageous for a veteran to be getting training and education for a better career than to be on the unemployment rolls.

- In South Dakota, the Legion held a Job Fair & Career Day in connection with its first annual Winter Conference at Huron on Jan. 22. Though handicapped by severe winter weather that made travel extremely hazardous, it was considered a success. About 220 veterans registered at the Huron Arena for interviews with 22 employers, 14 colleges and schools and seven government agencies.

no experience on how to apply for a job. They didn't know how to prepare for an interview, what tests might be required, how to groom themselves and how to compose a resume when one was required.

- In San Francisco, the VA found many young ex-G.I.'s did not have the proper clothing to appear for employment interviews, so VA employees and others established a "Clothes Bank" with good, usable clothing.

- The Small Business Administration now has a joint program with the VA to help eligible veterans get management training that is needed to successfully operate their own businesses and to help them qualify for SBA financial assistance to start such a business. To be eligible, a vet must be socially or economically disadvantaged or live in an area of high unemployment. He must also be eligible for VA training allowances. To enroll, the veteran should visit his nearest SBA office and ask for the veterans' advisor

Legion Combats Narcotics

Legion posts, keenly aware of the narcotics problem, are dealing with it in their programs. To aid drug addicts, their parents and the community, the **Kings County, N.Y.**, Legion, sparked by County Chairman John Overbeck and County Cmdr Joseph Saia, will act as a clearing-house for the collection and distribution of materials and information that will help post committees carry out Drug Rejection Programs of prevention and rehabilitation. Local posts will help organize community education programs with lectures on narcotic prevention. Realistic materials and films will identify drugs and their users. Another hope is to bring about a better communication between addicts and their parents. Legionnaires will direct addicts to rehabilitation centers if they want to "kick the habit."

A seminar on Narcotics and Drug Abuse was hosted by **Post 14, St. Petersburg, Fla.** This District 7 Seminar, comprising Polk, Pinellas, Pasco, Hernando and Hillsborough Counties, was not restricted to Legion officials, but was open to all concerned citizens, especially organization leaders. Purpose of the seminar was to hear reports from representatives of legal, law enforcement, drug rehabilitation, legislative, and other agencies, and to learn what is being done and what can be done regarding the drug abuse problem. Seminar organizer and program chairman Robert Francis, Sr., said there was a need for more coordination between the various agencies involved and the general community, so the public can be better informed and the people will know what they can do as individuals and through their various organizations. Francis obtained literature from Congress for free distribution to those in attendance. The St. Petersburg Police Dep't set up a display table.



Post 1, Milwaukee, Wis., hosted a city-wide blood drive activated by Milwaukee Co. and suburban area Legion, sparked by Dep't Blood Chmn Peter Kscinski. Gordon Reid, Post PR officer, makes clear in photo just whose assistance is needed.

Aid for a Proud Battalion

"On behalf of the men of Hq and Hq Detachment, 720th MP Bn, I would like



Holding a membership poster designed to attract new members into Legion membership is Senior Vice Cmdr Richard Sover of Peoples Gas Post 336, Chicago, Ill.

to thank sincerely the Legionnaires of **Post 1246, Oceanside, N.Y.**, for the recreation equipment you donated for our day room. In a combat zone, such amenities as pool cues and pool balls are given lower priorities than other types of mission essential equipment. As a result, whereas our channels of supply failed, we are grateful that you offered your help.

"The 720th MP Bn has its headquarters in Long Binh, Republic of Vietnam. The 720th is responsible for a mission of discipline, law and order in Military Regions III and IV, excluding Saigon and Long Binh. In addition, we provide convoy security for Military Region III. Our battalion's history started in the Pacific sands of WW2, and continues today in Vietnam. We are very proud of it." Signed, Michael D. Wiatrowski, 1LT, MPC, Commanding.

BRIEFLY NOTED

The tragedy that struck a family of five in **Roseville, Ohio**, when a fire destroyed their house and took the lives of three small children, was alleviated when Legionnaires of **Post 71** undertook to build a house for the couple, John and Mary Freeman. A fund campaign brought in dollars. Members solicited building supply firms and businesses. Plans were drawn for a five-room dwelling with full basement. A well and a sewage system were installed without charge. Legionnaires pitched in as laborers. The fund came up with nearly \$4,000 which finished the rest of the house and paid for some items that could not be donated.

To demonstrate in a positive way that the Legion is in accord with young people's ideas of environment and ecology, **Wisconsin** Dep't Cmdr Vernon Grose-nick and Gov. Patrick Lucey planned to initiate an Arbor Day program by planting a tree on the Capitol lawn. Every post and unit in Wisconsin has been asked to plant a tree in its community.

The annual **Kansas** Legion Youth Tennis Tournament will be held June 12-15 again at **Lindsborg Post**, for boys and girls up through age 18. Five age divisions of singles and doubles will be played for trophies and ribbons. Entry fee is \$5 per player plus one \$5 entry fee per Legion post (each post may send as many players as desired with the one post entry fee). The post hosts a picnic for all participants, coaches, chaperones and parents, and last year also sponsored a Youth Dance. Tournament directors are Post Cmdr Charles Marston and Wayne Dickerson.

A live wire district in member recruiting is **District 3, Hampden County**, in western **Massachusetts**, with 30 posts. District 3 has for 13 consecutive years registered the greatest percentage, by December 31, of its previous year's membership, in its Department.

This billboard in **Camp Hill, Pa.**, near the Dep't of **Pennsylvania HQ**, is one of 50 placed by posts and the Department



The Legion's meaning is clear.

throughout the state. Billboard companies have donated the space, charging only for actual cost of labor and materials. Situated on the major arteries to Harrisburg, the board is seen by thousands daily.

Each year, the **Pennsylvania** Dep't Commander tours the state's ten VA hospitals, two service hospitals, Soldiers and Sailors Home, and the Scotland School for Veterans Children, distributing gifts from the Legion. This year's gift included over \$8,000 worth of TV sets, radios, stereos, a shuffleboard, a baptismal font, bowling balls and pins, as well as cash gifts for decorations, and nearly \$2,500 in cash gifts to students at Scotland School.

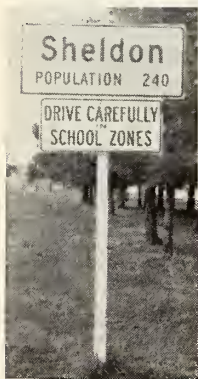


James Rudisill, Service Officer, Hershey, Pa., Post 386 (center), gets award for having given 3,000 hours of volunteer work at Lebanon VA Hospital. Presenting award is Arthur Heilman, Dep't Vice Chmn, Hosp. Ent. At left is Samuel Naples, Dep't Service Officer.

POSTS IN ACTION

"One more black-white barrier in **Fairmont (W. Va.)** was removed . . . when **Post 17** voted to merge with **Post 37**," said *The Times-West Virginian*, recently. The unanimous vote came after several weeks of study by a committee appointed by **Post 17** Cmdr George Summers and headed by Nat'l Executive Committeeman L.O. Bickel. Also serving on the committee were Charles Kuhn, a Past Dep't Cmdr, and A.M. Darquenne. Both are Past **Post 17** Cmdrs. Assisting with plans for the merger were **Post 37** Cmdr Russell Rittenhouse, Jr., William Broughton, Sr., Clarence Foster, Isaac Blakely and Booker Burt, post trustees, and Ernest Holloway, adjutant. A sanction must be obtained from the Dep't Executive Committee. Darquenne said the merger was "a fine thing." His only regret was that "it didn't happen sooner. It's about 50 years late." Bickel said, "Black and white posts all over the country have been joining together during the past several years." As a local example, he said, Clarksburg's two posts consolidated about five years ago.

Despite the fact that **Post 316, Sheldon, Wis.**, is surrounded by eight other Legion



124 post members

high school in Sheldon, Wisconsin).

Post 553, Southwest City, Mo., put up an arch sign at the entrance to the community's cemetery, as a public service. **Post** Cmdr William Darnell, second from right in photo, built it and put it up. The cemetery was first used as an Indian Burial Ground and old Indian graves have been found there. This area has been left vacant, with no markers. A number of Civil War veterans are buried



Post 553, Mo., gives a cemetery sign.

there, and each Memorial Day all veterans' graves are marked with white crosses and flags by the Legionnaires. Also buried there is Mrs. Millie S. S. Sprouse, granddaughter of George Washington's sister (1840-1914).



Post 657, Calif.: sign service.

Recognizing a need for a great number of more highly visible house number signs in its town, members of **Post 657, Sun City, Calif.**, have been selling them. Particularly, the reflective signs enable physicians and others looking for addresses at night to find them more easily. Sun City is a retirement community which has grown from farm land to more than 6,000 persons in eight years. Hans Christensen, an original land owner here (left), buys a sign from Past Cmdrs Horace Anderson and Anthony Bogart.

At a memorial service in **Hempstead, N.Y.**, in honor of ten servicemen who lost their lives in Vietnam, a mural was unveiled consisting of 8x10-inch photos of the servicemen, with captions, on a 4x8-foot mounted stand for display. Paying respects to the deceased were Legionnaires of **Post 1488**, aided in the project by **Post 390** and the Knights of Columbus. The unveiling ceremony, reports **Post 1488** Cmdr Averil Gill, was handled by Mayor Dalton Miller and Peter Cole, a Vietnam veteran and Legionnaire who conceived and projected the mural. Among those attending were Nassau Co. Cmdr Michael Miller and staff; Past County Cmdr Frank Ward; Mrs. Maydelle Houston, president, Unit 1488, and Auxiliary members; James Cosgriff, **Post 390** Cmdr; Archie Pugatz, Cmdr, Jewish War Veterans **Post 312**; Charles Weiler, Past Cmdr, VFW **Post 783**, and Tom Bay, Cmdr, **Post 1139, West Hempstead**.

Post 1, Australia (Dep't of Canada), has about 70 members, meets at the City of Sydney Returned Soldiers League Club, staged a Veterans Day Parade at Coral

Sea Park, Maroubra Junction, New South Wales. (All streets in Coral Sea Park are named in honor of United States ships that served in the Pacific Island theater in WW2—Minneapolis, Lexington, New Orleans, Astoria, Chester, Sims, Portland, etc.) Joining in the parade were ex-sailors from HMAS Australia and HMAS Canberra and members of RSL Clubs. In April the Legion in Australia celebrates Anzak Day along with the RSL. This is somewhat the equivalent of our Veterans Day, honoring WW1 vets. In May, the Legion down under celebrates Coral Sea Week, remembering that battle. **Post 1, Australia**, Cmdr Mark Doyon (ex-Navy, Pacific), is the first American to be elected to the committee of an RSL, sub-Branch, and is also on the Board of Management of an RSL club.

Post 677, Shabbona, Ill., will play a part in the celebration of the village's (population 750) Centennial, June 18-24. The village is named for an Indian chief, a member of the Ottawa tribe and a great friend of the white man.



Initial payment of a pledge of \$1,250 to pay for a two-bed room in new Chilton Memorial Hospital is made by **Post 279, Lincoln Park, N.J.** From left are Mrs. Charles Fergus, Unit 279 president; Mrs. Frank Mastrarrigo, 1st VP; David Sidman, Chilton ass't administrator; and Gerard Loehr of the Lincoln Park Post.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William C. Anderson, of North Springfield, Va., appointed assistant Executive Director of the Legion's Washington Office. Since coming to the Washington Office in 1955, Bill has served as a Claims and Appeals Representative, Special Assistant to the Rehabilitation Director, Chief of Administrative Services, and, most recently, Assistant Director for Administrative Services. He succeeds the late Paul Lackey.

Paul R. Frinthal, 26, of Galesburg, Ill., a Vietnam Era Army veteran, appointed an assistant director for Children and Youth in Indianapolis, Ind., with the Legion's Americanism and Children & Youth Div. He has a B.S. in Health and Safety from Indiana Univ.

David Lee Shillinglaw, of Chicago, Ill., a founder of The American Legion and a

Past Dep't Cmdr (1928-29), author of a new book, "An American in the Army and YMCA, 1917-20," in a limited (and already sold out) edition, published by the Univ. of Chicago.

C.R. (Dick) Waters, of Kingman, Ariz., a newspaper publisher who is president of the Mohave County Miner and publisher of the Mohave Valley News, given the Arizona Newspapers Assoc. Master Editor-Publisher Award. Waters was Dep't Cmdr in 1952-53, Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1953-54, and a member of the Legion's Publications Commission for several years.

DEATHS

John Grimshaw, Jr., of Paterson, N.J., Past Dep't Cmdr (1926-27) and Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1927-29).

Francis E. Miner, of Manchester, Conn., a member since 1965 of the Legion's Nat'l Law and Order Committee.

Dr. T.L. Strangebye, 87, of Roswell, N.M., Past Dep't Cmdr of North Dakota (1943-44).

Ernest H. Talbot, 80, of Oaklyn, N.J., a member of the Society of American Legion Founders and a past president of The American Legion Press Assoc. (1957).

C. Reed Beard, 59, of Bedford, Ind., Past Dep't Cmdr (1956-57) and Nat'l Vice Cmdr for a short time in 1966.

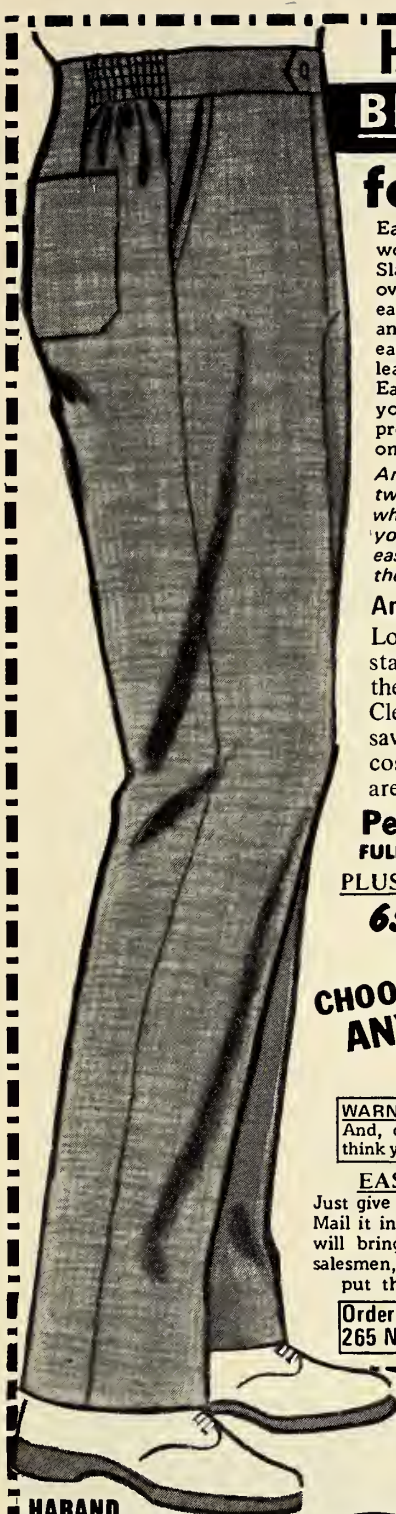
Joseph H. Jones, 81, of Detroit, Mich., a vice chairman of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee in 1955-56.

R. Stedman Sloan, 79, of Columbia, S.C., who served for more than 30 years as State Service Officer for South Carolina until retiring in 1965.

W.J. Chamberlin, 92, of Lakeside, Calif., who held membership in the Oregon Legion, a Past Dep't Cmdr of Oregon (1934-35) and Oregon's Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1939-41.

W.C. Wallace, 78, of Anaconda, Mont., Past Dep't Cmdr (1953-57), Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1957-59, and Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1955-57.

Thomas H. Hayden, 76, of Louisville, Ky., Past Dep't Adjutant (1924-57) and former director of the Kentucky Disabled Ex-Servicemen's Board. An Army pilot in WW1, he landed the first military plane in Louisville during those war years. (News continued on page 32)



Haband COMFORTABLE BELTLESS SLACKS for EASY LIVING

Easy living starts after work! And calls for Easier Slacks: Easier to get on over your shoes. A little easier in the knees, crotch, and thigh. Lets you bend easier when you snap the leash on Fido's collar. Easier in the seat when you squat to find the proper can of red paint on the bottom shelf.

And easy on the waist — two gentle stretch inserts which give a l-i-t-t-l-e when you sink down into your easy chair or get up from the dinner table.

Haband's EASY LIFE
neat-trim-comfortable



and no belt at all
FLAT FRONT



2½ INCHES
of S-T-R-E-T-C-H
Built in on Both
Sides let Slacks
Float with your
every move.

And Easy on the Pocketbook — 2 Times Over!

Look! Easy Life Slacks don't cost much to start with — you get TWO pair for 13.95! And they cost you NOTHING to maintain: No Cleaner's Bills — No Pressing Bills — and you save expensive wear and tear on your more costly clothes. (The coming Easy Life months are very hard on clothing.)

Permanent Press **NO CLEANING BILLS!**
FULL WASH AND WEAR **NO PRESSING BILLS!**

PLUS Long Long Life because you're getting

65% "DACRON®" polyester
35% "AVRIL®" rayon

CHOOSE ANY 2 PAIRS for only 13.95 **HABAND PAYS POSTAGE**

WARNING: Don't shovel snow in these slacks. You'll freeze. And, don't wear Easy Life Slacks to the office. They'll think you're all dressed up to sneak off to the Country Club.

EASY TO BUY — EASY TO ORDER

Just give us your size — waist and inseam. Fill in this coupon. Mail it in, and keep an eye on your front door. The mailman will bring them (all postpaid). No parking problems, lost salesmen, or lines at the cashier counter. All you have to do is put them on and let the whole family admire! EASY?

Order by mail or visit our retail store in Paterson, N.J.
265 No. 9th St. Open daily and Saturday until 5 p.m.

USE THIS COUPON

Haband's **EASY LIFE**
BELTLESS SLACKS
TWO PAIRS FOR \$13.95

HABAND

265 N. 9th St. Dept. AL-10
PATERSON, N.J. 07508

Is YOUR
SIZE on THIS
CHART?

Gentlemen: Please send prs.
of Easy Life Slacks as specified
at right. My remittance of
\$ is enclosed in full.

Guarantee: If upon receipt of the slacks I do not choose to wear them I may return them for full refund of every penny I paid you. 705-01

Name please print

Street

City

State ZIP CODE

WE CARRY ALL THESE SIZES IN STOCK!

WAISTS: 29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39

40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52

INSEAMS: 26-27-28-29-30

(Ready to Wear!) 31-32-33-34

Colors	How Many	Waist Size	Inseam Size
GOLD			
OLIVE			
RUST			
BLUE			

Complete Price: 2 pairs for 13.95
3 for 20.75 4 for 27.20

HABAND PAYS POSTAGE & HANDLING

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

USS Escape (ARS-6, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, April 1952)—Need information from any comrades who recall that Robert Paul Pfaff injured his back while on duty when carrying rubber life raft. Particularly anxious to hear from the ensign who was duty officer (name unknown); Krone, BMC (Miss.); Kaiser, SN (Ohio); Hearn, SN (Iowa); McDonough (Mass.); CWO Calhoun, Div. Officer (N.J.); Hanley, BMC (N.J.); two men named Volm (Wis.); Younce, SN (La.); Lambros, GM1 (Boston area); Halloran (Mass.); a 1st Cl Pharm or Hosp Corp (Miss. or La.); Norris, SN (Pa.); King (Colo.); Babcock, BM2 (Ill.). Write "CD115, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

Camp Pendleton, Calif., Platoon 407 (Dec. 1951)—Need information from Platoon Sgt Lum and any other comrades who knew that Richard Alex Zamora suffered blackout spells and was hit on the head during training. Write "CD116, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

W.C. Handy Memorial Post 333, Florence, Ala.; Motion Picture & TV Post 438, Van Nuys, Cal.; Bolingbrook Post 1288, Bolingbrook, Ill.; San Juan Post 1492, Leominster, Mass.; Thomas Talmadge Post 491, Sparta, N.J.; Scott Township Memorial Post 290, Scott Township, Pa.; Veterans Federation of the Philippines Post 73, Manila, Philippines; Veterans Center Post 74, Veterans Center, Taguig, Rizal, Philippines; Philippine Veterans Administration Post 77, Manila, Philippines; and Col. Hugh Straughn Post 79, Manila, Philippines.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Minn & 135th Inf—(May) Joseph Heck, 6206 Chouven Ave. No., Minneapolis, Minn. 55429
3rd Arm'd Div—(July) Lester Sindelar, 905 No. La-Grange Rd., La-Grange Park, Ill. 60525
3rd Chem Mortar Bn—(July) Laverne Worley, Rd. 1, Hanover, Pa. 17331
5th Inf Reg't—(July) Thomas Smith, 33 Coolidge Ave., South Portland, Me. 04106
9th Arm'd Eng—(July) Ellis Fee, 6126—4th Ave. S., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33707
9th Div (WW2)—(July) Daniel Quinn, 412 Gregory Ave., Weehawken, N.J. 07087
10th Field Sig Bn (WW1)—(May) E. F. Wright, P.O. Box 10726, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33733
17th Sig Oper Bn (WW2)—(July) E. F. Hofmeister, 710 Crown Ave., Scranton, Pa. 18505
18th Eng (WW1)—(April) Wells Richards, 1411 Rockledge Lane, Apt. 1, Walnut Creek, Calif. 94595
19th Eng, C, Western Gp—(July) Ernest Magi-antini, 151 Newcomb St., Sonoma, Calif. 95476
19th Sta Hosp (Iran, WW2)—(June) Mrs. Leslie Binnebose, 3145 N.E. 44th Ave., Des Moines, Iowa 50317
25th Div—(July) Jay Russell, 225 Hart Lane, Ben Lomond, Calif. 95005
29th Div (Virginia)—(June) Frank Gudac, 1404 Earle Ave., Chesapeake, Va. 23324

36th Eng Gp & H & S Co—(July) Michael Ringo, 1235 Catasauqua Rd., Fullerton, Pa. 57th Coast Art'y (WW2)—(July) Paul Posen, 4060 W. 49th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44144
63rd Sta Comp Sqdn—(June) Arnold Haight, 186 Kingsland St., Nutley, N.J. 07110
78th Div—(July) Glenn McNamara, 125 N. State St., Geneseo, Ill. 61254
80th Div MP Co (WW1)—(June) Michael Pasquarette, 13 Elm St., Warren, Pa. 16365
99th Div—(July) C. Miles, Rt. 5, Box 320E, Richmond, Va. 23231
103rd AA Barrage Balloon Bat (VLA Sep)—(July) Al Tirabasso, 1816 Rochefellow Rd., Wickcuffe, Ohio 44092
104th Inf Reg't—(April) Robert Sandri, 37 Hemlock St., Clifton, N.J. 07013
106th Cav & 121st Sq—(June) Raymond McGee, 107 W. Franklin, Urbana, Ill. 61801
109th Eng B, C (WW2)—(July) F. Nelson, Box 830, Hot Springs, So. Dak. 57747
116th Sig Rad Int Co—(June) Wendell Maresh, 4221 So. 6th B.I., Milwaukee, Wis. 53221
129th Inf Reg't, Co K—(July) Keith Lounsbury, 635 13th St. S.W., Huron, So. Dak. 57350
148th Inf Reg't, Co F—(July) Jim Spencer, 324 Pearl St., Bowling Green, Ohio 43402
168th Field Art'y (WW2)—(June) James Miller, 1270 So. Harrison St., Denver, Colo. 80210
196th Reg'l Team, Co K (So. Dak. Nat'l Guard 1950-52)—(July) Kenneth Wider, 252 19th SW, Huron, So. Dak. 57350
201st Port Co—(July) Richard Hiles, RD 3, Sugar Grove, Pa. 16350
203rd AAA, Bat D—(July) Alva Henderson, 2817 E. 13th St., Columbus, Ind. 47201
204th AAA Aw Bn (WW2)—(June) Michael Soski, 217 E. Sixth St., Port Clinton, Ohio 43452
207th Eng Combat Bn, Co C (WW2)—(July) Charles Smith, 151 Brownlie Rd., King of Prussia, Pa. 19406
215th Coast Art'y AA Reg't (WW2)—(July) "Red" Mueller, P.O. Box 195, New Ulm, Minn. 56073
266th Field Art'y Bn—(July) Gus Seftas, 32 Petrak St., Charleroi, Pa. 15022
303rd Inf, 2nd Bn, Hq & Hq Co (WW2)—(July) John Siegel, RR #1, Hartford, Ky. 42347
309th Ord MM Co—(July) Keith Shaffer, 602 E. Washington St., Washington, Iowa 52353
309th, 310th & 311th—(July) Glenn McNamara, 117 N. Hill St., Geneseo, Ill. 61254
310th Eng Bn, Co C (WW2)—(July) Joseph Titello, 64 Ashton Rd., Stamford, Conn. 06901
317th Inf Reg't, F Co (WW2)—(July) John Wertz, 411 Rosewood Lane, Harrisburg, Pa. 326th Glider Inf, 1st Bn, Hq & Hq Co—(July) Thomas Catanzaro, 64-22 Metropolitan Ave., Middle Village, N.Y. 11379
328th Field Art'y (WW1)—(June) Leslie Reddaway, 5138 Morrish Rd., Swartz Creek, Mich. 351st SI Bn—(June) Bob Johnson, 514 Brown St., Jackson, Minn. 56143
409th Inf, Co D—(July) Ralph Breede, 7824 Geier Rd., Gurnee, Ill. 60031
424th QM Bn, Co D, 2nd Plat—(June) J. D. Thomaston, 309 Neal St., West Point, Ga. 437th MP Escort Guard Co—(July) Walter Zatorski, 40 Berbs St., Dyer, Ind. 46311
451st Amphib Tr Co—(July) Al Madrigal, 2023 Market St., Blue Island, Ill. 60406
472nd Field Art'y Bn & 472nd Para-Glider Bn—(July) Julian Panek, 3334 Demmler St., McKeesport, Pa. 15131
483rd AAA Aw Bn—(June) Edsel May, Rt. Five, Florence, Ala. 35630
518th Ord Co (HMFA)—(July) M. W. Daniels, 307 W. North St., Colfax, Ill. 61728
536th Amphib Tr Bn—(June) Doug Samford, 1420 W. Panola, Carthage, Tex. 75633



SAM CASEY, DAC, FT. MCCLELLAN, ALA.

At Ft. McClellan, Ala., Dep't Cmdr Dr. Ernest Stone, Jacksonville State Univ. president, presents \$55 check to Capt. Maureen Anthony, Army Community Service Officer, and Col. William McKean, center cmdr. Money, donated by posts in nearby towns, is for books and materials used in Army's citizenship classes.

537th Eng LP Co (WW2)—(June) Hjalmer Hokanson, Watkins, Minn. 55389
551st MP Escort Guard Co—(June) E. W. Litaker, 721 Wen-Le Dr, Sumter, So. Carolina 29150
552nd AAA Aw Bn—(July) Buck Ridge, 4022 Dumont, Odessa, Texas 79760
557th Ord Tank Maint Co—(July) Harding Buescher, 2 Arden Dr RR#5, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101
591st Eng Boat Reg't (ETO1941-44)—(July) Everett Mills, Box 71, Sublette, Kans. 67877
656th Tank Dest Bn—(July) Herbert Truscott, 16004 Euclid 101, East Cleveland, Ohio 693rd Port Co, TC—(July) George Arbuckle, 5807 Anniston Rd., Bethesda, Md. 20034
705th Tank Dest Bn—(July) Richard Ellner, 515 Grand Ave., Thiensville, Wis. 53092
749th Tank Bn—(July) Henry Peters, 3693 Sandal Dr, Cincinnati, Ohio
756th Trans Rwy Shop Bn (Korean C)—(April) Harold Beegle, 905 Monica Cir, Kingsville, Md. 21087
791st QM Trk Co—(July) Harley Varpness, Echo, Minn. 56237
847th Ord Depot Co—(June) William Rosser Campbell, Box 728, Sanford, N.C. 27330
910th Field Art'y Bn, Hq, Hq Co (WW2)—(July) Martin Anderson, Box 95, Stephenson, Mi. 967th Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(May) Alfred Saldamarco, 38 Carver St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 970th Eng Maint—(July) Thomas Burton, 2991 Fleet Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43227
3014th Ord Co—(June) Roy Bullock, 13136 Pennndale La, Fairfax, Va. 27938
3409th Ord MAM Co—(June) Raymond Hevner, Box 202, LaFontaine, Ind. 46940
American Div—(June) Ed Heartquist, 167 C Pleasant St., Melrose, Mass. 02176

American Legion Life Insurance
Month Ending Jan. 31, 1972

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Jan. 31, 1972	\$ 217,028
Benefits paid since April 1958	11,993,814
Basic Units in force (number)	117,933
New Applications approved since Jan. 1, 1972	470
New Applications rejected	98

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$40,000 (four full units up through age 29) (25 in New Jersey) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Available up to four full units at a flat rate of \$24 per unit a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$2 a month per unit for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California and United States Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustees operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Division, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.



Legionnaires of Post 65, in Whitewater, Kans. (pop. 500-plus), drew 515 people to their annual Ground Hog-Pancake Supper, fried 200 lbs. of Ground Hog in less than three hours, and sold 312 lbs. of it packaged at \$.75 per pound.

Base Hosp 34—(May) E. F. Lukens, Jr., 606 Winsford Rd., Bryn Mawr, Pa. 19010
 Persian Gulf Command—(July) Roy Reynolds, Box 462, Windsor, Colo. 80550
 World Wars Tank Corps—(July) Thomas McNulty, 316 Athol Ave., Apt. F, Baltimore, Md. 21229

NAVY

1st Bu Naval Militia (N.Y.)—(May) Charles Buschkamper, 273 Concord Rd., Yonkers, N.Y. 10710
 7th Seabees (WW2)—(July) Clifford Bunnell, 4164 Victoria Park Dr., San Jose, Calif. 95136
 64th Seabees (WW2)—(July) Melton Griffin, 5663 S. Pittsburg, Tulsa, Okla. 74135
 91st Seabees—(June) Pete Sercombe, P.O. Box 1693, San Leandro, Calif. 94577
 118th Seabees—(July) John Johnson, 446 Circle Ave., Forest Park, Ill. 60130
 LCS 53 Crew—(July) Clyde Corneille, 518-32 1/2 Rd., Clifton, Colo. 81520
 LST 887—(July) John Grisak, 6131 Hollydale, N.E., North Canton, Ohio 44721
 Marine AB Gp2 (No. Island, San Diego, Calif. 1941-46)—(July) Anthony Villano, 991 No. Shore Dr., Forest Lake, Minn. 55025
 USS Archerfish (SS311)—(July) Carl Wilken, 1516 Central Ave., Sandusky, Ohio 44870
 USS Concord (CL 10)—(July) W. J. Watts, 1675 Finley St., Dubuque, Iowa 52001
 USS LCS, L, 3, 112—(July) Constantine Kwiatkowski, 2500 Indiana, Saginaw, Mich. 48601
 USS LST 640 (1944-46, All Officers & Crew)—(June) Raymond Bowers, 115 Roher Hts Dr., Osawatomie, Kans. 66064
 USS Oklahoma—(April) Gerald Foreman, Star Route 1, Box 1314, Port Tobacco, Md. 20677
 USS Peiffer (DE588)—(July) Charles McFarland, 34424 Euclid Ave., F24, Willoughby, Ohio 44094
 USS Vammen (DE 644)—(June) Roger Forrest, Jr., 5230 Argus Dr., Los Angeles, Calif. 90041

AIR

7th Bomb Gp H—(June) Rudy Karpstein, 23130 S.W. Francis St., Beaverton, Ore. 97005
 15th Air Depot Gp—(July) Harry Jones, 2532 East Ave., Springfield, Mo. 65803
 27th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(June) Ray Durant, 1190 7th Ave. Sp. 69, Santa Cruz, Calif. 95060
 56th Ftr Gp & 33rd Serv Gp—(June) Leo Lester, 408 Adel Ct, Kewanee, Ill. 61443
 89th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(June) Lloyd Anderson, 8555 S. Lewis Ave., Box 8A, Tulsa, Okla. 365th Ftr Gp—(June) William Whittaker, 8734 Harold Dr. St. Louis, Mo. 63134
 WACS (Eglin Field, WW2)—(July) "Cyclone" Dahlgren, Veterans Village, King, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

Military Order of the World Wars—(July) A. R. Brownfield, 1100-17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
 Women's O'ceas Serv League—(July) Mrs. James Sutton, 28 Orchard St., Los Gatos, Calif. 95030

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimony by those who know him best that he served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

William Brier Schorr (1972), Post 46, Culver City, Calif.

John "Pat" Hand, Charles H. Mowder and George O. Osterkamp (all 1972), Post 150, Burbank, Calif.

Altero Civicoli (1971) and McKinley West (1970), Post 78, Ridgefield, Conn.

Frederick Cioffi (1972), William F. Norfleet (1970) and George H. Stafford (1971), Post 92, Hollywood, Fla.

Frank Kisela (1971), Post 130, LaBelle, Fla.

Joe Zaricor, Sr. (1960), George L. Huckleberry, John H. Redden and Henry J. Wehrmeyer (all 1963), Post 306, Metropolis, Ill.

Arthur Arpp (1972), Post 1941, La Grange, Ill.

Claude Tipton (1969) and Don Zenor (1971), Post 298, Hymera, Ind.

Robert L. Browne and Robert J. Decoux (both 1972), Post 69, Lafayette, La.

Joseph Allaire, Harry O. Bangs, Arthur Bond, Wilbur B. Brown and John R. Coleman (all 1968), Post 183, Shirley, Mass.

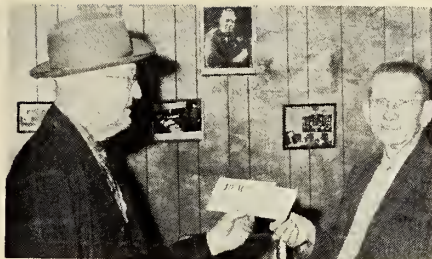
Earl M. Whitehouse (1971), Post 1, Detroit, Mich.

Winferd I. Peterson (1971) and Jack E. Holmes (1964), Post 21, Stambaugh, Mich.

Walter Schuessler (1969), Henry L. Timme (1970), John M. Ward, Sr. (1966), George H. White (1969) and Howard Hagan (1971), Post 32, Papillion, Neb.

Frank L. Knowles, Kenneth A. Knowles and Edward E. Gynan (all 1971), Post 70, Seabrook, N.H.

PHOTO BY DAVE HENLEY



Vern Harrison (left), Adjutant of Post 79, McAlester, Okla., presents a 1972 membership card to Frank McSherry. It was the 10,000th enrollment transaction Harrison has made for Post 79 since 1952.

Edward J. Feess and Alphonse Roy (both 1972), Post 232, Barnegat, N.J.

Rafael S. Tafoya and John E. Morgan (both 1972), Post 44, Truth or Consequences, N. Mexico

Thomas Indell, John H. Isquith, M.D., Samuel A. Isquith, M.D., Stanley Kohl and Harry Perlmutter (all 1971), Post 14, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Frank C. Love, Francis W. Judkins, James H. Merritt and John E. Rogers (all 1971), Post 41, Syracuse, N.Y.

Bernard M. Tyo, Frank Robillard, John P. Burns, Bernard Cleary and Ralph Montondo (all 1972), Post 79, Massena, N.Y.

John N. Cook, Arthur W. Eisenberg, George A. Halfpenny, A. Lee Longyear and William H. Underwood (all 1971), Post 238, Rochester, N.Y.

Earle D. Armstrong (1970), Post 375, Hamilton, N.Y.

Richard C. Lounsberry (1971), Post 401, Oswego, N.Y.

Horace C. McKeegan and Clair J. Brickler (both 1972), Post 474, Rochester, N.Y.

Carl Hallahan, Harold Hallahan, William Thompson, Daniel Jack and Ed Mulligan (all 1971), Post 514, Winthrop, N.Y.

Hobart Krauss, Clarence A. Lefferts, William MacDonald and Peter L. May (all 1972), Post 685, Port Jervis, N.Y.

Gerald Mayo (1972), Post 767, Champlain, N.Y.

Gale B. Root, Neil S. Sullivan, Frank A. Dougherty and Fenton Yehl (all 1972) Post 772, Bolivar, N.Y.

George A. Bergen and Maynard L. Haynes (both 1972), Post 950, Phenicia, N.Y.

Max Blum, Ernest D. Bartley, Joseph C. Kellner, William E. Kelly and George A. Elliott (all 1972), Post 1220, Jamaica, N.Y.

David F. Josephson (1971), Post 1280, Casadaga, N.Y.

Orlando Grove (1971), Post 1636, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G. M. Morgan, Harry Reukauf and Mel Williams (all 1972), Post 137, Ellendale, North Dakota

Frank Hladik, John Pavek, Joe Chromy, Frank Lovcik and George Votova (all 1972), Post 208, Pisek, North Dakota

Charles Moore, Joseph L. Murdock, Walter Nader, Lloyd R. Neff and Ray R. Phillips (all 1970), Post 11, Lancaster, Ohio

John Benjamin Drexler (1971), Post 50, Honea Path, South Carolina

Carl Heiss, William Zilko, E. O. Anderson, R. L. Babb and R. T. Bagby (all 1971), Post 7, Huron, South Dakota

Reuben Hurtt and Marvin N. Holmlund (both 1971), Post 164, Spearfish, South Dakota

Harold M. Foote, Woodburn P. Harris, Henry T. Langeway, Earl E. Meyers and Robert B. Parker (all 1971), Post 14, Vergennes, Vermont

Leo F. Henebry and W. Glen Rardin (both 1971), Post 1293, Roanoke, Va.

J. B. Loftis, Sr., G. E. Osborne, Sr. (both 1971), Post 8, South Boston, Va.

Theodore Christianson (1971), Post 217, Bonduel, Wis.

A. M. Nelson and Otto Zieher (both 1970), Post 475, Arpin, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

THE TRUTH ABOUT ARTHRITIS PAIN

DOCTORS KNOW that no absolute cure for arthritis has yet been discovered. However, a method has been developed to help ease the minor pain of arthritis, whenever it occurs. Doctors all over the country know about this Niagara® method. They have seen it bring prompt, effective, repeatable relief from minor arthritis pain. Get all the facts about Niagara Cyclo-Massage® equipment purchased by many doctors. The next 60 seconds may change your life. Don't wait! Mail the coupon for free booklet.

NIAGARA THERAPY CORP., Dept. AL-3, Adamsville, Pa.

NIAGARA THERAPY CORP., Dept. AL-3, Adamsville, Pa.

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE...MANY DOCTORS, TOO...have discovered this dynamic new concept of body care. You can get this information FREE.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____



FREE BOOKLET

Copyright 1971

Niagara Therapy Mfg. Corp.



NURSERY STOCK SALE!

30% Below Catalog Prices
Every Plant Will Be Labeled
Planting Instructions Included
FLOWERING SHRUBS (1 to 2 feet tall)

	Each	5 for
Althea Double; Red, Pink White	15	\$.60
Abelia; Shell Pink	25	1.00
Azalea; Red, Pink, White	69	3.00
Butterfly Bush; Purple, Pink	69	3.00
Crepe Myrtle; Red, Pink	69	3.00
Deutzia; Double White	12	.50
Red Weigelia; Deep Red	19	.75
Weigelia; Pink, Yellow	15	.60
Red Bush Honeysuckle, Red Clusters	19	.75
Pink and White Bush Honeysuckle	125	5.50
Red Flowering Dogwood; 2 ft.	25	1.00
Red Barberry	49	2.00
Spiraea Van Houttei, White	25	1.00
Spiraea Anthony Waterer; Red	39	1.65
Bridal Wreath Spiraea; Double White	49	2.00
Japanese Snowbush; Huge White	29	1.25
Persian Lilac; Old Favorite Orchid	29	1.25
Common Purple Lilac	29	1.25
French Lilac; Red, Purple, White	95	4.50
Mockorange; Large White	12	.50
Flowering Almond; Double Pink	49	2.00
Forsythia Golden Bell; Yellow	12	.50
Hydrangea, P.G.; Pinkish White	19	.75
Pussy Willow	25	1.00
Sweet Shrub; Reddish Brown	15	.60
Hibiscus; Giant Blooms	99	4.00
Rose Sharon	99	4.00

SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES

Magnolia; 1/2 to 1 ft.	59	\$ 2.50
Pink Flowering Dogwood; 1 to 2 ft.	85	4.00
Pink Flowering Dogwood; 2 to 3 ft.	125	5.50
Red Flowering Dogwood; 2 ft.	198	7.50
White Flowering Dogwood; 2 to 3 ft.	19	.75
White Flowering Dogwood; 3 1/2 to 5 ft.	35	1.50
Red Flowering Peach; 2 to 3 ft.	85	4.00
Mimosas; Pink, 3 to 4 ft.	35	1.50
Tulip Tree; 3 1/2 to 5 ft.	49	2.00
American Red Bud; 3 to 4 ft.	35	1.50
Golden Rain Tree; 1 to 2 ft.	89	4.00
Crimson King Maple; 3 1/2 to 5 ft.	395	17.50
Smoke Tree; 1 to 2 ft.	125	6.50
Japanese Red Maple; 1 to 2 ft.	149	6.25
Ginkgo Tree; 1 to 2 ft.	89	4.00
European Mtn. Ash; 3 to 4 ft.	225	11.00
Silver Maple; 3 to 4 ft.	25	1.00
Lombardy Poplar; 3 1/2 to 5 ft.	25	1.00
Chinese Elm; 3 1/2 to 5 ft.	19	.75
Tree Wisteria; 2 ft.	125	5.50
Weeping Willow; 3 to 5 ft.	45	2.00
Pin Oak; Red Oak; 3 1/2 to 5 ft.	89	4.00
Sycamore; 3 1/2 to 5 ft.	49	2.00
White Birch; 2 to 3 ft.	49	2.00
Sugar Maple; 3 1/2 to 5 ft.	39	1.50
Chinese Red Bud; 1 to 2 ft.	69	3.00
Red Leaf Plum; 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	79	3.50

EVERGREENS

Pfitzer Juniper; Spreader, 1 ft.	59	\$ 2.50
Hetzl Holly; 1/2 to 1 ft.	49	2.00
Burfordi Holly; 1/2 to 1 ft.	49	2.00
Nandina; Red Berry; 1/2 to 1 ft.	49	2.00
Boxwood; 1/2 to 1 ft.	45	2.00
Mountain Laurel; 1/2 to 1 ft.	15	.60
Hemlock; 1/2 to 1 ft.	15	.60
Rhododendron; 1/2 to 1 ft.	29	1.25
Maiden Hair Fern	25	1.00
Large Leaf Fern	15	.60
Red Berry Pyracantha; 1/2 to 1 ft.	49	2.00
Colorado Blue Spruce; 1/2 to 1 ft.	35	1.50
White Pine; 1/2 to 1 ft.	35	1.50
American Holly; 1/2 to 1 ft.	15	.60
Japanese Yew; 1/2 to 1 ft.	75	3.50
Wax Leaf Ligustrum; 1/2 to 1 ft.	35	1.50

FRUIT TREES—NUT TREES

Apple Trees: Varieties—Red and Yellow Delicious, Stayman Winesap, Early Harvest. Prices: 2 to 3 ft., .89; 3 to 5 ft., \$1.25		
Peach Trees: Varieties—Elberta, Bell of Ga., Hale Haven, Golden Jubilee, Orie Red. Prices: 1 to 2 ft., .49; 2 to 3 ft., .89		
Plum Trees: Methley or Burbank, 2 to 3 ft., .89		
Pear Trees: Kieffer or Bartlett, 2 to 3 ft., .89		
Apricot Trees; 2 to 3 ft., .89		
Cherry Trees; Montmorency, 2 to 3 ft., 1.69		
5-1/1 Apple; 5 Varieties, 2.98		
Dwarf Elberta or Hale Haven Peach; 2 to 3 ft., 2.69		
Dwarf Apple; Red or Yellow Delicious; 2 to 3 ft., 2.69		
Dwarf Montmorency Cherry; 2 to 3 ft., 2.69		
Dwarf Bartlett Pear; 2 to 3 ft., 2.69		
Hardy Pecan; 1 to 2 ft., .98		
Hazelnut; 1 to 2 ft., .98		
Chinese Chestnut; 1 to 2 ft., .89		
Butternut or Black Walnut; 1 to 2 ft., .39		
Paper Shell Pecan; 3 to 4 ft., 3.49		

VINES—BERRIES—HEDGES

Red Scarlet Honeysuckle Vine	Each	\$.25
Purple Wisteria Vine		.29
Bitter Sweet		.19
Vinca Minor	.09 each, or 100 for	8.00
Clematis; White		.19
Grape Vines; Concord or Fredonia		.45
Dewberry; 1 yr. Plants or Freedom		.35
Raspberry; Red or Black; 3 yr. Plants		.35
Rhubarb and Asparagus; 1 yr. Roots		.15
25 Multiflora Roses; 1 to 2 ft.		2.00
50 South Privet Hedge; 1 to 2 ft.		1.00
25 Red Cedar; 1 ft.		2.50
25 Forsythia; 1 to 2 ft.		2.50
25 California Privet Hedge		1.50
25 Lombardy Poplar; 1 to 2 ft.		1.50
25 North Privet Hedge		1.50

All plants are nursery grown, except those which are indicated by (*) which indicates that they are collected in their native state. All plants are inspected by the Tenn. Dept. of Agriculture. This is your opportunity to buy good plants at low grower prices. Our Guarantee: If you are not entirely satisfied on arrival, return plants in 10 days and we will replace plants or refund purchase price. Send \$9 Extra with order for postage and packing. Bonus Plants: With orders of \$5.00 or over you receive 5 free flowering shrubs our choice. On all orders over \$20.00 you can take advantage of a 10% discount.

VERNON BARNES & SON NURSERY
Box 250-AML
McMinnville, Tenn. 37110

THE FIRST TIME AMERICA WENT TO THE OLYMPICS—1896

(Continued from page 18)

Prince George, who was supervising the measurements. "It was a most disgusting jump," the young prince replied. English adjectives, Connolly learned afterwards, frequently troubled the prince. Disgusting was his word for wonderful.

Indeed, it was. The renegade from Harvard had jumped 45 feet. That was three feet, three inches farther than anyone else. Better yet, this was the first final on the program. An American, Connolly suddenly realized, had just become the first Olympic champion since Varastades won the boxing title in the last games centuries before.

"While I stood there telling myself that I had won," the dazed jumper wrote later, "a band of 200 pieces went into action. Before I woke up to what the band was playing, I saw the *San Francisco's* liberty party standing at attention. I came awake then. That big band was booming out the opening notes of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' and two Greek sailors were slowly hoisting an American flag to the top of a lofty flagpole in the center of the arena. Why, it was a moment to inspire!" Small wonder. The Boston boy whose coach had to ask what the Olympics were, was, for all time, the first modern Olympic champ!

Two bearded Greeks he had never seen before kissed him on both cheeks, "but it was all right." The King waved, the Queen bowed, Connolly saluted. "My feet may have hit the ground here or there, but mostly I felt myself being floated across the arena on a roaring wave of sound," he said, as he headed for the dressing rooms. There, the still-dazzled American regained enough composure to "graciously pose for four artists and any number of photographers."

CONNOLLY'S triumph was a bitter disappointment to Greek national pride. They desperately had wanted to win the first final event of the new games. Now they pinned their hopes on the discus throw, the second final on opening day. There was every reason to take heart. By custom and tradition, Greeks had excelled at discus throwing since ancient times and their national champion, Panagiotis Paraskevopoulos, was a superb athlete. But Princeton's Bob Garrett had made an astonishing discovery that afternoon. The discus borrowed from a friendly competitor was nothing like the rough imitation he'd practiced with at home. Not only was the real thing easier to handle, it weighed far less.

Paraskevopoulos, using the classic *Discobolus* pose, hurled the discus a whopping 95 feet. A fellow countryman, Sotirios Versis, managed a toss only slightly shorter. Both men performed with "harmony and dignity, beautiful of form like an ancient statue," a partisan

Greek observed. Bob Garrett must have made him wince.

The husky Princetonian lumbered up to the mark, flexed the muscles in his long arms, and sent the discus winging. He even reversed the position of the feet from that in the classic pose. Maybe that's why his discus sailed far out through the air. When it finally landed, every Greek in the stadium moaned. Garrett had bested their champion by a good seven inches. "Nobody was more surprised than I was when they gave



"That's got to be the supreme act of protest . . . melting all of his credit cards!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

me the prize," Garrett conceded. By today's record, over 200 feet, his pitch was puny. But for a man who had never seen—much less thrown—a real discus before, it was a remarkable achievement, one of the most astounding athletic upsets of all time. And, of course, the Princeton youth became the *second* modern Olympic champion.

Things went from bad to worse after that for everyone—except the Americans. Ellery Clark (20' 9 3/4"), Garrett and Connolly swept the broad jump in one, two, three order. Then Clark added the high jump with a highly respectable performance for those days (5' 11 3/4"). while Connolly and Garrett took second and third behind him. Tom Burke, the only runner to use the crouched start, romped away with the 100-meter (12 sec.) and the 400-meter run (54.2 sec.). A German named Hoffman beat out the other two Americans who qualified for the finals of the 100, but Jamison took 2nd to Burke in the 400. Garrett stepped up again and walked away with a second championship by winning the shot-put (36' 2"). John and Sumner Paine copped

first and second in the 25-meter revolver contest, and Summer Paine won the 30-meter revolver match "against the pick of the military and civilian shots of Europe." Welles Hoyt took the pole vault—called "pole jump" at the time—by clearing the bar at 10' 9¾", and Tyler took second. Tom Curtis scored a victory in the 110-meter hurdles (17.6 sec.), a tragic surprise to Grantly Goulding, the second-place Britisher.

"I never met a more confident athlete," Curtis remarked later, after noticing the large number of medals which the Britisher constantly wore on his jacket. "He was a better hurdler than I, but he was not so fast on the ground. I beat him in the stretch, whereupon he stopped neither to linger nor to say farewell, but went from the stadium to the station and took the first train out of Athens."

THE FREQUENCY with which the Stars and Stripes shot up the flagpole during the five-day games was downright embarrassing to the Americans, too. The Greeks were angry, the other athletes discouraged. As a princess of the royal family supposedly put it to an American observer, "I am glad to see the best man win, but I hope you won't sweep everything." About the only thing that eased the strain was the novel way the clean-cut youngsters reacted to each of their victories.

"We gave the regular B.A.A. cheer, which consisted of 'B-A-A! Rah! Rah! Rah!' three times. This never failed to astonish the spectators; they had never heard organized cheering in their lives," Curtis said. The Boston Athletic Association never received such global advertising before or since. Even the King was amused. During the interval, he sent an aide to request that they make "zat fon-nee sound once more for heem." Curtis thought it a pity that a group of Yale men were not there to give the King the Frog Chorus as well, but the team repeated the Boston yell again, this time tactfully ending it with a mighty "Zito Hellas!" (Long live Greece!).

With that, all was forgiven. The King snapped a salute, his despondent subjects broke into happy applause, and the diplomatic young men with their open good looks and their hair parted down the middle promptly became the entertainment sensation of the Olympics.

The Americans didn't win every event, of course.

Arthur Blake didn't qualify for the 800-meter final, though he took second to Australian Edwin Flack in the 1500. Later he "also ran" in the marathon. The lone American swimmer, Gardner Williams, discovered that the Mediterranean in April was quite different from the warm pools he was accustomed to at
(Continued on page 36)

WAREHOUSE SUPPLY! LAST CHANCE ON THIS EARTH!
Nobody else makes these shoes anymore. Send at once!

U.S. NAVY LAST

in Du Pont's

CORFAM®
non-leather poromeric

with

Genuine Leather Sole

Straight Rubber Heel

Goodyear Welt



Black Military Strap

IF YOU COULD TURN BACK THE CLOCK

and order a solid old-time-quality automobile or a suite of furniture the way they used to make it, wouldn't you jump at the chance? You bet you would! Well, here's a chance at what we'd call the finest basic shoes ever made! Wonderful full support, fit, and comfort. Famous U.S. Navy Last! And the exquisite "too good for its time" amazing "Corfam®" poromeric uppers.

YOUR FINAL CHANCE, because of an unsold **FORGOTTEN WAREHOUSE** full of "Corfam®", forgotten when Du Pont shut down their "Corfam®" production. So now you can have:

2 pairs for only 17⁵⁰
WHILE THEY LAST!

	5	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	12	13
A														
B														
C														
D														
E														
EEE														

IS YOUR SIZE ON THIS CHART?

The One—The Only—"CORFAM®"

You have seen it advertised not long ago in the finest brands in the country, at \$15 to \$30 to \$50 a PAIR! NOW IT'S PHASED OUT LIKE PLASTER WALLS AND COPPER PIPES, victim of today's high cost of quality.

Genuine leather sole. Rubber heel. Beautifully made. U.S. Navy Last.

WHILE THEY LAST, ORDER 2 PAIRS, 4 PAIRS, ORDER A LIFETIME SUPPLY!

You'll Never Get a Better Deal!

2 PAIR FOR ONLY 17⁵⁰

WE HAD TO LIQUIDATE 10,000 PAIRS found in a New York warehouse. Manufactured two years ago to sell for \$12.95 a pair, they were the last 10,000 pair on Earth! Public interest was so strong that we are now getting more. But hurry. The "Corfam®" is running out!



OXFORD

STYLE with laces in **BLACK** or **ANTIQUE BROWN**

BE READY, FRIEND, TO BE DELIGHTED!

Haband Company is one of America's very largest shoe retailers selling hundreds of thousands of pairs of men's New Price Shoes direct to men in every city and town in America and we sell exclusively by U.S. Mail. Send us your check and we'll be delighted to introduce ourselves to you by sending these Corfam Navy Last Shoes

ON APPROVAL FOR YOUR AT-HOME INSPECTION.

HABAND

Operating by U.S. Mail since 1925.

CORFAM® poromeric UPPERS **NAVY LAST SHOES 2 Pairs for Only 17⁵⁰**

HABAND COMPANY
265 N. 9 St. Dept. AL-9
Paterson, N.J. 07508

Sirs: Please rush my "Corfam®" U.S. Navy Last Shoes at once. My remittance of \$..... is enclosed. If I do not choose to wear the shoes I may return them for full refund of my remittance.

704-42

Name Apt.
Street #
City
State ZIP CODE

Style	How Many	What Size	What Width
BLACK OXFORD with laces			
NEW BLACK MILITARY STRAP			
ANTIQUED Brown Oxford with laces			

THE FIRST TIME AMERICA WENT TO THE OLYMPICS—1896

(Continued from page 35)

home. He dove into the icy water to reappear in seconds shrieking, "Blankety-blank, I'm freezing!"—and pounced back onto the floating platform.

Alfred Hajos of Hungary was better prepared. He won two swimming awards and an Australian got one. J.P. Boland, an Englishman who just happened to be in Athens when the games began, took the men's singles in lawn tennis. Then he teamed up with a German and they won the doubles. Two Frenchmen captured the cycling contests, another performed best in epee fencing. A thick-necked Danish weight lifter did best in the two-handed jerk and a Britisher won the one-handed. Louis Zutter of Switzerland received first prize for his workout on the side horse, but Germany managed a half-dozen other awards in gymnastics.

When Karl Schumann—described as "a versatile, elderly German who was also ugly"—laid out a handsome Englishman and two favored Greeks for the heavyweight wrestling medal, the crowd gave him another distinction as well. He was the only athlete who was hissed during the 1896 Olympics.

The results were a near tragedy for the dejected Greeks. Their first winner was a fencer, but that was in a special professional match. And of course a Greek won a swimming race limited to men of the Greek navy. They had also won a rope climb and the flying rings in gymnastics, a minor cycling event and a rifle contest—honors that were little better than window dressing. On the next to last day, one of the races was the great marathon, the crowning event of the meet. "If only the Cup would be gained by a child of the soil!" a Greek writer pleaded, expressing a wish his whole nation surely felt.

BEGINNING at the bridge at Marathon and ending at the stadium in Athens, the route in 1896 followed the same classic course which Pheidippides had raced in 490 B.C. to bring news of the Greek victory over the invading Persians. A run of that distance—some 40 kilometers, about 25 miles—had proved too much for Pheidippides. He toppled dead in the marketplace as soon as he delivered the message. The Olympic Committee of 1896 took no chances this time. They stationed carts with medical supplies and doctors at discreet intervals and ordered that Greek troops and a squad of cavalry patrol the entire route.

Precisely at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, April 10th, 25 runners began the long trot toward Athens. Arthur Blake represented the United States. The Frenchman, not running "vairy slow," was Albin Lermusiaux. Flack, the Australian, kept step with Spiridon Loues, a

spindly little Greek shepherd who was racing only because an ex-commanding officer had said that he showed great endurance in forced army marches.

But the Frenchman set a grueling pace. He was in first place at the village of Pikarni, 30 minutes into the race. Flack, his nearest competitor, was a mile behind. Then came Blake and a Hungarian, Gyula Kellner. Finally, Loues appeared. "Never mind," he told the anxious villagers, "I will overtake them and beat them all."

The way was rocky and dusty, the weather hot and humid. Runners began dropping in their tracks, a few at first,



"If you had listened to me and married George Bimpson, we would be flying to Florida for your honeymoon instead of driving in this battered heap!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

then more and more. Blake collapsed at the half-way point. Lermusiaux faltered after 32 kilometers. Flack took the lead and glanced over his shoulder. Loues had slogged up to second place, plodding steadily along with a host of Greek onlookers running beside him. One kilometer later, the Greek shepherd caught up and passed Flack. Three more kilometers and Flack slowed to a walk, gasped for breath, fell down.

Greek cavalrymen galloped to Athens with the news. Loues was in the lead—with four kilometers left to run! The stadium went wild. Shortly, a signal flashed from the portal. A runner was approaching. Prince Constantine and Prince George left the royal box and hurried to the tall, arched colonnades through which the winner would pass. The crowd, in a frenzy now, screamed its approval.

It was a glorious finish. Loues, wearing the colors of Greece, still keeping his deliberately slow pace, trotted into the stadium. With the two princes jog-

ging at his side, he made a final lap around the cindered oval and breasted the tape. His nearest rival, another Greek, appeared seven minutes later. And the next three runners to finish were also Greek. The cheering was earsplitting. Hats and red fezzes filled the air. Someone even released dozens of white doves as a gesture of the nation's redeemed reputation.

"Every reward which the ancient rites heaped on an Olympic victor, and a lot of new ones, were showered on the conqueror," Tom Curtis remarked, watching as the Greeks poured out their adulation. "The games ended on this happy and thrilling note."

Indeed, the shooting, swimming and bicycle events of the next day (Apr. 11) were anticlimactic.

There were torchlight parades, a specially staged musical version of Sophocles' *Antigone*, banquets, receptions. The King hosted a breakfast for all the athletes and asked the Americans to repeat their Boston cheer. The Greek Government illuminated the Acropolis with electric lights. The crew of the *San Francisco*, determined as ever not to be outdone, countered with a dazzling fireworks display from the cruiser's rigging.

ON APRIL 15, King George conferred the awards to the individual winners—branches of wild olive plucked from trees at Olympia for the victors, laurel wreaths for the runners-up. Prize winners also received certificates, called "diplomas" by the Americans, and silver and bronze medals for the first and second place. (The Olympic Committee then thought gold too tainted with lucre to use for first place.) The athletes then lined up by nationality and paraded around the arena track, led by Spiridon Loues proudly waving a Greek flag and carrying the Cup of Marathon. After completing the circuit, they reassembled before the King. "I proclaim the ending of the first Olympiad," the monarch announced, his voice as solemn as the week before.

"Our victory would have been greater," the New York Times needlessly editorialized, "had the programme been modernized and included a football match." Adding another win to the collection was really unnecessary.

The United States was already the Olympic victor with 11 firsts and six second place medals. Of 13 men who went, only Francis Lane, who won a heat of the 100 meters, and swimmer Williams—who didn't compete—failed to come home with at least a second place medal. Garrett took two firsts and a second—as well as a third behind two of his countrymen. Clark and Burke each won twice. Jim Connolly and Sumner Paine each took a first and a second. Hoyt, Curtis

(Continued on page 38)

Why Were Bankers Warned That This "New Book Could Upset the Savings Applecart"*

How to Make Up to 13½% or More on Your Savings— All Fully Insured

There are many things banks don't like to talk about. They don't like to talk about the fact that they do, indeed, pay interest rates of 8%, 10%, 13½%, and often more, to a select group of knowledgeable depositors!

What's the difference between these men and women and you? Simply this—that they know certain "inside" techniques of depositing and withdrawing their savings (all perfectly legal, incidentally) that you don't! And—therefore they earn two to three times as much interest on those savings as you do! Like this...

Would It Be Worth An Extra Ten Minutes A Month To You—To Bring Home Two Or Three Times As Many Dollars From Your Savings As You're Getting Today?

The procedure is simple. But to put it to work for you, tomorrow, you have to know these few "smart-money" facts:

1. Most thrifty people in this country today are actually losing money on their savings. The interest they get from a regular bank account is actually far less than the lost purchasing power that inflation cuts right out of their savings.

This is one of the great social tragedies of our time. It means that if you are thrifty and prudent in this country today, you are penalized. Either you are driven to speculate in the stock market, where you can be wiped out overnight. Or you try to secure safety for your hard-earned capital in a bank—and watch inflation turn your dreams of early retirement and financial independence into dust!

2. But you just don't have to accept these two tragic choices any longer! Now there is a Third Way to invest your money, that gives you the absolute safety you want, plus huge guaranteed returns that you may not even have dreamed possible before.

Read What The Banking Industry Itself Says

ABOUT THIS STARLING VOLUME! NEW BOOK COULD UPSET THE SAVINGS APPLCART

TIGHT MONEY, Regulation Q, and the much-touted Age of the Consumer, are key ingredients in a flammable mixture about to be ignited by a book which could explode in the face of the commercial banking industry this year. This says:

"The millions of people who have saved a few dollars in the form of savings accounts and insurance have been prevented from gaining any profit from their investment—indeed they have been forced to accept real losses—by what amounts to government agency fiat. These depositors have contributed more, perhaps, to the growth of our economy than any other group, and it is unjust that controls apply only to interest rates to depositors, while there are no controls over the inflationary wage and price increases. Conditions permitting this 20 years of discrimination should be changed."

I am quoting from a book, titled, "Don't Bank On It! How To Make Up to 13½ percent and More on Your Savings—All Fully Insured."

The book is dedicated "to the members of the median income group, those truly forgotten men whose savings deposits make banking, as we know it, possible."

"Don't Bank On It!" may be coming out at an auspicious time, as the general public is becoming more aware of high interest rates, and, thanks to truth in lending, is being conditioned to look at rates of 12 or 18 percent as low. No doubt he'll soon recognize that 4 or 5 percent is peanuts.

*Bank Marketing Management, Feb., 1970.

About the Authors

Martin J. Meyer is president of the National Depositors Cooperative Association. He also serves as Vice President and Secretary of Intercept Tele-Communications, Inc., a new international cable and telegraphic interception and forwarding organization. Mr. Meyer has written numerous magazine articles on banking, thrift, and inflation.

Dr. Joseph M. McDaniel, Jr., recently elected President of the World Health Organization, was Secretary of the Ford Foundation from 1953 until his retirement in 1967 and Dean of the School of Commerce at Northwestern University. His distinguished career includes government service with the Economic Cooperative Association.

3. It is based on one simple fact: That most depositors are completely passive about where and how they save their money! They never take the one or two hours that are necessary to learn the "inside workings" of the banking system. Therefore, they never even hear about the "super-savings-accounts" that can yield them far more than ordinary interest on their money.

And, above all, they have never heard about the simple, ingenious techniques of "Loophole Depositing"! Active, precisely-timed deposits and withdrawals that take an average of ten minutes of your time per month—and bring you back 8%... 13½%... even 19% on every dollar, with exactly the same total safety that you get on ordinary bank accounts today!

You Do Only What The Banks And Savings And Loan Associations Themselves OPENLY PERMIT. Except Now— YOU DO IT A LITTLE SMARTER!

At this moment, in this entire country, out of the over one hundred million people who have savings accounts, only about forty thousand of them use these techniques. They are still brand-new—virtually unknown. Only now has a book been published that reveals them to every man and woman who is willing to risk an 8¢ stamp to learn them!

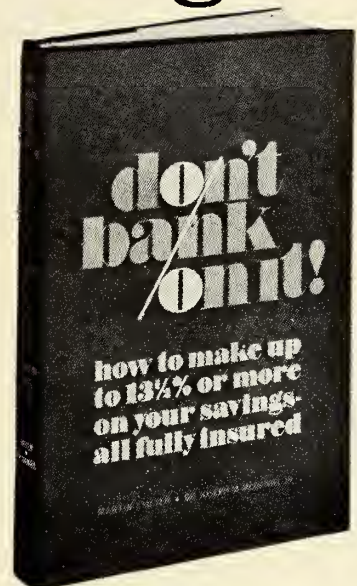
The time required to read this book from cover to cover is approximately one weekend. Or, if you wish to skip the banking background at its beginning, it will take you about an hour or two to learn these "Active Depositing" techniques themselves. And once you learn them, from that moment on, you will be able to exploit every legal loophole in the entire banking system, including:

How to get more than 8% interest per year as an absolute minimum, with hardly any more work than filling out your deposit slip in a different way. And then go from there all the way up to as much as 19% to 25% in special situations, for limited periods!

How to protect yourself against the possibility of interest rates dropping in the future. So you're guaranteed the high interest rates available to you today, even if tomorrow your friends find their return on their savings cut in half!

How to make banks pay interest to you on money you don't really even have on deposit—on non-existent money—on money you have already spent! (And the bank loves you for it. Because, no matter how much you make, they make more! Page 143 shows you how.)

Yes, how you can even earn high interest on your credit card! So that you are now earning interest on other people's money—and spending it at exactly the same time!



Special Warning Section: Two common mistakes, that unknowingly trap thousands of depositors every year, that could completely destroy your savings!

And how to defer income tax on the interest you get. Two plans that offer marvelous tax-sheltered advantages.

And—let us repeat once again—all completely protected by United States Government Insuring Agencies! With no service charges—no minimum balances—no legal technicalities! Ready to go to work right now for the investor with \$500—or \$500,000!

Prove Every Penny Of It Yourself— Entirely At Our Risk!

The top money men in this country—the ver. banks themselves—use these techniques! Why shouldn't you? All you risk to learn them all is an 8¢ stamp with the Coupon below! Why not send it in—and start your savings earning double and triple interest—8% to 13½% or more—TODAY!

JAY NORRIS CORP.

227 E. 45 St., Dept. AK-65,
N.Y.C. 10017

—MAIL NO RISK COUPON TODAY!—

JAY NORRIS CORP., Dept. AK-65,
227 E. 45 St., N.Y.C. 10017

Please rush me: _____ (quantity)
copy(ies) of DON'T BANK ON IT. I understand the book is mine for \$8.98 complete. In addition, I understand that I may examine this book for a full 30 days entirely at your risk. If at the end of that time, I am not satisfied, I will simply return the book to you for every cent of my money back.

☐ SAVE! Order TWO for \$16.00 complete. Makes an ideal gift!

Enclosed is ☐ check or ☐ money order for total of \$_____
New York residents add sales tax.

Name (print)_____

Address_____

City_____

State_____ Zip_____

© Jay Norris Corp., 1972

(Continued from page 36)



WHO ELSE WANTS TO BEAT THE HORSES?

I'll send you free information in a plain envelope about the same method used by "pros" and "insiders" who regularly take their place at race track payoff windows. We call it Bet-O-Meter. And it's so good that a doctor friend of ours from San Diego informs us that he won \$17,000 in two weeks, using Bet-O-Meter at the Caliente track, for Trotters and Thoroughbreds.

BET-O-METER INFORMATION IS FREE

Sportswriter Santaniello writes "... I came out a winner at all tracks—thoroughbred, harness and even dog races. ... Bet-O-Meter points up only "live" and "hot" horses—but that's only part of the success story. Why not find out for yourself? Write today—Full information is free!

A. G. ILLICH

697 East 219 St. (Dept. 110-A) Bronx, N.Y. 10467

Free Chair/Table CATALOG

- OFFICE & LOUNGE FURNITURE
- BANQUET & MEETING FURNITURE
- TENNIS TABLES
- COAT/HAT RACKS



Shipping Points —
DALLAS
BOSTON
ATLANTA
CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH
LOS ANGELES

Adirondack

276-O Park Ave. So., N.Y.C. 10010

DRINKING BIRD

Lucky, the amazing bird that never stops drinking. Just put a glass of water in front of him and watch while he continuously bobs his head up and down into water—drinking away! Keeps bobbing his head for hours. Amazes everyone who sees him. An unbelievable novelty that sells like wildfire at \$1.50 each. EARN EXTRA MONEY. Show Lucky to friends, neighbors, fellow-workers. Your low cost: 1 doz. \$8.90; doz. \$25.50; 12 doz. \$90.00. (Sample \$1.00) Order today. We pay postage. LAKESIDE CO., Dept. LGB-42; 6800 N. Campbell; Chicago, Ill. 60645



MARTIN'S FLAGS

★ ALL KINDS
★ ALL SIZES

DISPLAYS FOR ORGANIZATIONS—TOWNS-SCHOOLS-FAIRS



Prompt shipment. Ask for our colorful WHOLESALE Catalog for 1972.

MARTIN'S FLAG CO., FORT DODGE, IOWA 50501

MAKE UP TO \$12 AN HOUR AT HOME

Let Me Prove It To You FREE!

I'll show you how Plastic Laminating at home, spare time, can give you as much as \$12 each hour you operate. Table-top machine sets up anywhere. Easy, Fun. No experience needed. We furnish everything. We'll even help finance you. No house-to-house selling. No salesman will call.



WARNER, Dept. L-8-BD, 1512 Jarvis, Chicago, IL 60626

HYDRAULIC JACK REPAIRS

Earn While You Learn In Your Spare Time

Trained and qualified mechanics needed NOW to service inoperative hydraulic jacks. BIG opportunity for ambitious men. We show you HOW — in your basement or garage to earn spare time cash in an expanding industry. Don't wait, ACT NOW! Get the facts.

Write for folder No. A-4 and free bonus offer.

Hydraulic Jack Repair Manual Co., Inc.
P.O. BOX 3 • STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. 10314

SPARE TIME CASH! SELLS ON SIGHT!

SELL new lifetime, Golden Metal Social Security Plates in spare time for BIG PROFITS. Millions waiting to buy. No investment or obligation whatsoever. SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE AND COMPLETE SALES KIT NOW!

RUSSELL PRODUCTS CO.

P.O. BOX 286 AL-30 PULASKI, TENN. 38478

and John Paine each won a championship. Tyler, Jamison and Blake each took a second place.

Nine of 11 firsts and five of six second place medals were won in track and field events, which, as Connolly pointed out, "were the great thing."

America's first Olympic team never forgot those games of 1896.

For jumper Ellery Clark they signified "the true ideal in sports—the brotherhood of man." One of Tom Curtis' fondest memories was when he stood in the vacant stadium on marathon day, long after the race was over. Suddenly, an exhausted Frenchman came sauntering "vairy slow" through the portals and passed in front of the empty royal box. He still wore his white kid gloves, even though "ze Keeng" was not there to see them.

Distance runner Arthur Blake always remembered a post-games picnic with the royal family. Prince Constantine was particularly interested in how Americans played baseball and asked for a demonstration. The collegians translated the rules as best they could. They appointed Prince Constantine catcher; his brother, Prince George, pitcher, and named Curtis batter. The ball was an orange. On the first pitch, Curtis swung the makeshift bat—a walking stick—and "struck not wisely but too well." The orange split in halves and splattered the front of Constantine's best court uniform. He joined in "the somewhat subdued laughter," one reason Blake believed—in the slang of the day—that "the whole Grecian royal family are regular bricks."

Homecoming was the greatest thrill for some team members. No longer did Americans ask: "What Olympics?" Over

400 students escorted the Princeton team back to the campus when their ship, appropriately named *Spree*, docked at New York. In Boston, a band playing "See, The Conquering Hero Comes" welcomed the B.A.A. squad home. Even Francis Lane, who returned empty-handed, remembered that "The important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning but taking part. The essential thing in life is not conquering but fighting well."

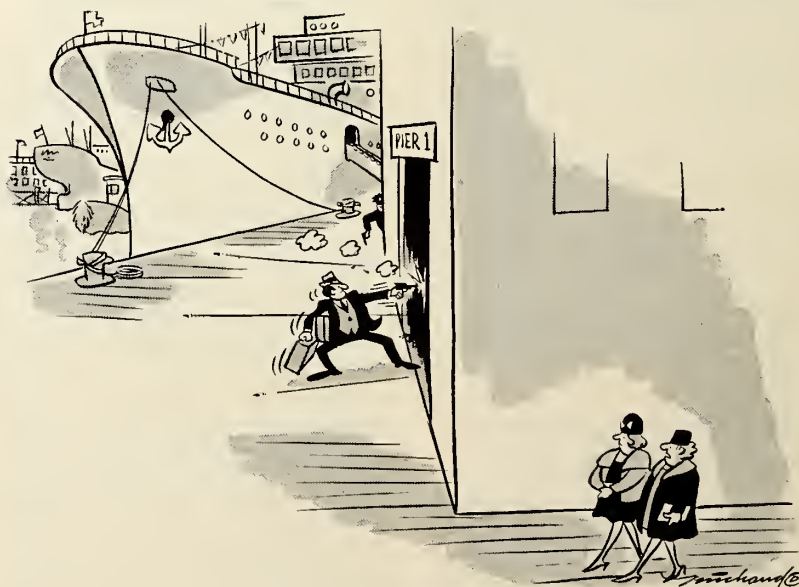
ACROSS THE YEARS, other American athletes have heard those words of the Olympic Creed and earned their own share of memories—tragic Jim Thorpe, the American Indian who later was shorn of the medals he won during the 1912 Stockholm games because he'd played some semipro baseball; the great sprinter and jumper Jesse Owens at Berlin in 1936; decathlon champion Bob Mathias in 1948 at London; young swimmer Don Schollander, winner of four gold medals in Tokyo in 1964.

But no man can ever top James Connolly's goose flesh when America went to the Olympics the first time. Late on the afternoon of opening day, he stood at attention "with eyes aloft and ears to strain below" as Old Glory rose up the flagpole and "The Star-Spangled Banner" echoed across the field.

"It was a moment in a young fellow's life," he said. "I had won an Olympic victory for my country, and atop of that I was the first Olympic winner in 1,500 years. South Boston, I thought happily, will be pleased to get word of it."

And, he probably added with a mischievous gleam in his eyes, so would Harvard.

THE END



"I wonder if Fred had any trouble getting through customs?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

How to get rich

How can you get rich some day? Make a hit record . . . a killing on the stock market . . . or invent a gadget like the hula hoop?

For most of us, these are just dreams. But have you ever stopped to think that there is a way to get rich—possibly only one sure way? Most fortunes, as you know, are made by people who own their own business.

Perhaps you've thought of starting a small business of your own . . . a franchised drive-in, or maybe a service business. Trouble is, you need \$10,000 to \$15,000 to get started and even then it's a gamble—with slim chance of ever making really big money.

But there is one business which could make you rich—almost overnight! And the beauty of it is, you can start on a shoestring during your spare time, even while holding your regular job.

Cash by Mail

The business is Mail Order—and it's fabulous! Come up with a 'hot' new item . . . and WHAM!

It strikes like a bolt of lightning!

Suddenly, you are deluged with cash orders from all over the country . . . MORE MONEY than you could ever make in a lifetime!

Like the Vermont dealer who ran one ad in Sports Afield Magazine. His ad pulled 22,000 orders—over A HALF MILLION DOLLARS IN CASH!

There is no other business where you can make a fortune so quickly!

- A beginner from Newark, N.J. ran his first small ad in House Beautiful—offering an auto clothes rack. Business Week reported that his ad brought in \$5,000 in orders. By the end of his first year in Mail Order, he had grossed over \$100,000!

- Another beginner—a lawyer from the midwest, sold an idea by mail to fisherman. Specialty Salesman Magazine reveals, "he made \$70,000 the first three months!"

Proof

It's a fascinating business! Running ads in newspapers and magazines . . . mailing gift catalogs . . . getting cash orders in your daily mail—steady as clockwork.

There is no other business where you can start on a shoestring and pyramid your profits—without investing in merchandise! One husband and wife mail order team took in \$40,000 selling one item. They obtained FREE ads in national magazines . . . didn't invest a cent in merchandise, and even got the supplier to ship all orders for them!

These exceptional cases are absolute proof that you can get rich in your own Mail Order business. Very rich. Even a U.S. Gov. Report stated: "A number of one-man Mail Order enterprises make up to \$50,000!"

Pick up any magazine. Notice how the same mail order ads are repeated

. . . month after month? That's concrete proof! You know those ads wouldn't be repeated over and over again—unless they were bringing in big cash profits to their owners.

The Secret

The secret of getting rich in Mail Order lies in *financial leverage*. It's a little-known, almost secret method—using other people's capital to make money for you!

You can get thousands of dollars worth of advertising in big national magazines—without investing your own money! And you don't have to write a single ad. Tested and proven ads are prepared for you by experts. Reinvest the profits from your first successful ad—to get more, larger ads, and the profits begin to snowball! It's like building a chain of stores . . . each new store puts more money in your pocket.

You mail out beautiful catalogs which offer hundreds of dollars worth of fine, quality gifts—yet you don't invest one



The thrill of receiving money in your mail is one you'll never tire of!

cent of your own money in merchandise! Your catalogs are printed with your name and address, so all orders come to you. Everything is "drop-shipped" for you, and there's up to 100% mark-up! You pocket the cash profits immediately—even before the orders are shipped to your customers!

Repeat orders alone, just from mailing catalogs, could bring you a steady income for the rest of your life!

Yes, Mail Order is the fastest-growing, most profitable business in Amer-

ica! And now, with more people moving to the suburbs . . . the population explosion . . . and the expanding teenage market . . . we are on the verge of the BIGGEST BOOM in Mail Order history!

Now, with the help and backing of Mail Order Associates, Inc., of Montvale, N.J., you can follow the same proven steps to Mail Order success—using the 'secret' of financial leverage!

Start Now

We supply you with beautiful gift catalogs throughout the year. All products are dropshipped for you, with up to 100% mark-up! You get free samples of top-selling mail order items, plus monthly trade reports on 'hot' new products . . . tested, successful ads are sent to you monthly. You get advertising directories, postal laws, complete courses, expert guidance—EVERYTHING you need to practically guarantee YOUR SUCCESS. Why? Because our business depends upon your success. It's mutually profitable!

A recent feature article in Income Opportunities Magazine stated, "Mail Order Associates Inc., offers the most comprehensive Mail Order program ever offered to beginners." They go on to say, "This could be the opportunity you've been looking for. A chance to get in on the ground floor in a little-known business which we believe is on the verge of a new boom."

Free

We are now accepting a limited number of charter members in our new Mail Order Program. No previous experience is required but you must be over 21.

If you are sincerely interested in starting a profitable business of your own . . . if you can see the tremendous advantages which Mail Order offers . . . then ACT NOW!

Mail the coupon today, or simply send your name and address on a postcard. No salesman will call. We will send you a free book—gift catalog, reprints of feature articles, plus complete facts about our program. Write to:

Mail Order Associates, Inc., Dept. 175
Montvale, New Jersey 07645

Rush Coupon for FREE BOOK!

Mail Order Associates, Inc., Dept. 175
Montvale, New Jersey 07645

Please rush complete details on your Mail Order Program. I understand everything is free and there is absolutely no obligation. I am over 21.

Name

Address

City State Zip

plus reprints of
Mail Order
articles



CAN CANCER BE LICKED?

(Continued from page 9)

allows a virus to turn a normal cell into a cancerous cell and keep it that way.

At Columbia University, the Temin-Baltimore experiments have been followed up in another way. Drs. Sol Spiegelman, Jeffrey Schlom and others have found that those viruses known to produce cancer in animals—about 110 of them—are always associated with reverse transcriptase.

Furthermore, the Columbia team was able to cause virus RNA to transform the normal DNA of mice in test tubes. Then they took RNA from human cancer cells (since they aren't allowed to inject cancer viruses in people) and put it together with the altered mouse DNA. The two blended, meaning that they carried the same instructions. This isn't true at all in normal human and mouse cells, and to make sure normal human RNA wouldn't match the altered mouse DNA in this experiment they tried it. The two did not blend.

This was powerful confirmation of Temin-Baltimore. The orders to cells in cancerous mouse tissue and in human cancers look like the same orders. Further, the instructions that matched in both instances were the instructions that virus RNA had given the mouse DNA. Conclusion: the human RNA got its orders via viruses, too.

THE COLUMBIA work panned out in 67% of the matchings of human breast cancer RNA with altered mouse DNA, and in 90% of matchings of human leukemia RNA. A strong correlation was also found in matchings of human RNA in sarcoma, another common cancer.

If all this was exciting enough after so many years on the cancer trail with little fruit, more soon came from Berkeley. There, Nobel prize winner Dr. Melvin Calvin piled another discovery on top of Temin's and Baltimore's. He found that a drug originally invented to combat TB can deactivate reverse transcriptase. With this, the new knowledge about how things work moved into a field of possible attack. The name of the drug is rifampicin. It had earlier been found to kill cancer cells in test tubes in some way that may not now be as mysterious as it was then.

These findings and others in this area have set the scientific community on its ear. Hundreds of scientists—many funded by the National Cancer Institute, some direct beneficiaries of the Cancer Act of 1971—are now busy in their labs trying to take further steps.

The work of Temin, Baltimore and the others is not a matter of individual heroics. Hundreds of scientists had to perform thousands of experiments before

Temin and Baltimore could make their discovery. Continued progress toward either a dead end or a routine way to treat or prevent cancer will take nobody knows how much more work.

The subject is vastly more complicated than our simple description. Temin, for instance, was working on one strain of a chicken virus (the one Peyton Rous isolated between 1910 and 1920 which was then forgotten for 30 years). Baltimore's original work was done on a mouse leukemia virus. Far from having said the last word on the subject, the importance of their work is that they seem to have said the first word on it.

Still, the scientists think they're on to something big. And it was this conviction, communicated to Congress and to the President, that made passage of the Cancer Act of 1971 a near certainty.



"This button will cause the files to self-destruct in case an Internal Revenue agent calls on us."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

The Cancer Act doesn't put all its eggs in one basket. Its largesse will be spread over other cancer fronts, too. The virus-RNA work holds enough promise to encourage a huge investment in following it up as far as possible as fast as possible. But what it can lead to or when it will get there is still hidden in a clouded crystal ball. It might take us all the way to licking cancer, but consume years and years. It might vastly increase our knowledge, but fall short of telling us some easy way to lick cancer with that knowledge. Will cancer say "Uncle" in a few months to some human application of rifampicin, or will it turn out that the drug works fine on test tube cancers but not in living bodies in any discoverable application? Will a curative drug that deactivates the enzyme be preferable to a

vaccine—or many different vaccines? If not, perhaps as much or more work may have to be done in immunology as has yet been done on DNA or RNA. Will some new discovery about virus RNA or something else unveil a whole new line of attack that hasn't yet occurred to anyone? Will we find a way to cure three or 42 types of cancer with easy medication while many other types defy us? Will we discover, happily, some way of treating cancer by neutralizing reverse transcriptase that will handle the attacks of all 110 known cancer viruses and all yet to be discovered? Or will we have to battle many of them separately?

Nobody knows the answers, but a good part of the Cancer Act funds will be spent accelerating the chase down the hot virus trail. The doors have been opening so fast, without such massive help, that there are great hopes that the Cancer Act will be a crash program as effective as earlier crash programs on the Manhattan Project (atomic bomb) and the Apollo moon program. Of course, the way to the end of cancer is not seen as clearly as the way to the moon or atomic reactions were. For them, all the theory existed—and that's not true of cancer, yet.

The Cancer Act funds will open up the magnificent laboratories at Fort Detrick, Md., for cancer research as part of the National Cancer Institute, and 70% of the funds spent there will probably follow the virus trail. Fort Detrick formerly housed the government's biological warfare labs, which are being converted to cancer research at a cost of \$6 million.

However, millions of people might die of cancer before we get to the end of the virus trail, even if it pans out, since nobody has any idea how long it will take if it does pan out. So Cancer Act funds will further the war against the disease in many other areas.

THE NATIONAL Cancer Institute—part of the government's great National Institute of Health headquartered at Bethesda, Md.—will get a big shot in the arm. The cancer institute began its work in 1938. As recently as 1956 it had \$25 million a year to spend on cancer research and treatment. By 1971, it had \$234.4 million. The new bill will allow it \$400 million in 1972, \$500 million in 1973 and \$600 million in 1974. That's most of the \$1.6 billion, but 80% of it, as usual, will be spread by the institute to private grants and contracts—the Temins, Baltimores, Calvins, Spiegelman's, etc., and their university labs; to corporate labs of drug companies and the like, and so on. Even so, the cancer institute's Fort Detrick, for example, is expected within two years to employ about 600 scientists and backup workers

(Continued on page 42)

Prosperity ^{can be} yours for 50¢ a day!

THE LAND BUY OF A LIFETIME...
SAN LUIS VALLEY RANCHES
IN BOOMING COLORADO!

\$ 395 PER ACRE*

- GUARANTEED INVESTMENT PLAN
- NO INTEREST
- NO DOWN PAYMENT
- NO SALESMAN'S COMMISSIONS



COLORADO IS BOOMING

Early buyers reaped fortunes in the Denver area. Land bought for \$200.00 an acre was sold for \$20,000.00. The opportunity for profits like this in Denver are gone... but a new area of Colorado is opening for public sale for the first time...

SAN LUIS VALLEY RANCHES

The future here is unlimited. The San Luis Valley Ranches are located in the heart of the beautiful San Luis Valley, surrounded by ranges of the Rocky Mountains. This is beautiful land, level to rolling. The air is clean; the climate healthy. All Ranches are accessible by graded roads. This is a perfect place for raising children, retirement or as a vacation paradise.

RECREATION

Every outdoor recreation is here. Hunting for duck, elk, deer and bear. Camping and exploring in the Rio Grande National Forest. You'll find great fishing, boating and water skiing within 3 miles of your property. Wolf Creek Pass, only 60 miles away, offers wonderful skiing and winter sports. Yes, the San Luis Valley is truly a scenic and recreation wonderland.

ALL THIS AND MODERN CONVENIENCES TOO!

The cities of Alamosa and Blanca are friendly neighbors, with stores, supermarkets, schools, churches and a hospital. Blanca is less than 3 miles and Alamosa 14 miles from San Luis Valley Ranches. Alamosa is the home of Adams

State College, one of Colorado's fastest growing Institutions of higher learning.

YOU CAN BUY WHERE THE GIANTS INVEST!

You can feel a lot better about buying land where you know large corporations are investing. In the San Luis Valley, Forbes, Inc., publishers of the world's most respected financial magazine, recently bought a giant 168,000 acre ranch nearby San Luis Valley Ranches. Malcolm Forbes, their president, publicly stated that he will turn the ranch into the largest and best known game preserve in the country, leaving the natural beauty untouched.

THE PRICE IS STILL LOW — NO DOWN PAYMENT!

*Just \$395.00 per acre in 5 acre parcels. Your total monthly payment is \$15.00, LESS THAN 50¢ A DAY. There is no down payment, no interest, no salesman commissions, no carrying charges of any kind. Every cent you pay is applied to the purchase price of your land.

WATCH YOUR DOLLARS GROW...

Remember, this is acreage, not just a little plot of ground. Your 5 acre ranch will be equal in size to 20 city lots. We all know about the fortunes made by original investors in Denver. So...

ACT NOW — RANCHES ARE GOING FAST

As you might imagine, property at this price and these terms is going fast. Return the Reservation Form and a 5 acre parcel will be reserved in your name. No obligation, ACT NOW!



GUARANTEED

INVESTMENT PLAN

BUYER MAY AT ANY TIME, WITHIN ONE YEAR FROM DATE OF THE CONTRACT, COMPLETE A COMPANY GUIDED TOUR OF THE SAN LUIS VALLEY RANCHES AREA, AND, IF NOT SATISFIED, REQUEST IN WRITING A REFUND OF ALL MONIES PAID ON THE CONTRACT. THIS REQUEST MUST BE EXECUTED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF SAID TOUR.

SAN LUIS VALLEY RANCHES / BOX 836 / ALAMOSA, COLORADO 81101 AL4-72

YES, RESERVE a 5 acre Ranch for me. I understand the price is \$395 per acre (total price \$1,975) and my total monthly payment for the 5 acres will be \$15... no down payment... no interest nor carry charges. Please rush complete details, FEDERAL LAND REGISTRATION REPORT, purchase contract and map showing the exact location of my property. ☐ Enclosed is my \$1 reservation deposit which will be credited to my account or fully refunded at my request within 30 days. Reservations subject to prior sale.

THIS OFFER IS SUBJECT TO ALL LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State & Zip _____

Buy Quality Tables DIRECT From Our Factory and

SAVE MONEY!

You pay no salesman's commission or dealer's mark-up, so naturally you can buy quality tables, chairs and other equipment for less DIRECT FROM MONROE! Mail coupon today for Monroe's new full line catalog.



Please mail me your current catalog.

NAME _____
ORGANIZATION _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

THE MONROE TABLE CO.
169 Church St., Colfax, Iowa 50054

BINGO

FOR PERMANENT FUND RAISING

Easy way to raise money for your Organization because everyone has fun playing **BINGO**! Thousands of Organizations are making up to \$500.00 per week using "BINGO KING" supplies and FREE Idea Bulletins. Write for FREE catalog and details on raising money for your Organization.

PLEASE GIVE NAME OF ORGANIZATION.

'BINGO KING'
DEPT. 761, BOX 1178, ENGLEWOOD, COLO. 80110

REDUCIBLE

RUPTURE AGONY

REMOVED (or trial COSTS YOU NOTHING)

... WHEN you slip into a low-cost, contour-designed Brooks Patented Air Cushion Appliance! Your reducible rupture will be held in securely yet gently. You can enjoy heavenly comfort night and day at work or play. Isn't this worth a no-risk trial? Write for free facts now.

BROOKS CO., Box 302-K, Marshall, Mich. 49068



Help yourself with a Checkup and others with a Check

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

CAN CANCER BE LICKED?

(Continued from page 40)

at a cost of \$20 million a year. According to Dr. J. Roger Porter, Chairman of Microbiology at Iowa College of Medicine, who headed a scientific committee to evaluate Fort Detrick for cancer research, the old biological warfare lab is "one of a kind in the world and a national asset." It has sophisticated containment facilities for handling infectious materials, a maze of barriers to permit men, animals, equipment, air, liquids and solid wastes to move in and out without permitting passage of micro-organisms. It possesses pilot plants which can produce bacteria, viruses and tissue cultures on a scale which very few laboratories on earth—if any—can match.

The Cancer Act of 1971 also authorizes funds for more work in the early detection of cancer. This will receive \$20 million this year, \$30 million next and \$40 million in fiscal 1974. Then, the bill also authorizes the establishment of 15 research centers. There, people who have cancer right now will be treated in conjunction with clinical research studies, benefiting from the best and latest knowledge about the disease. These centers, however, are not designed to replace existing hospitals and cancer clinics, most of which are providing the best cancer care now available.

In addition to this, the Cancer Act authorizes the institute to establish a computerized cancer data bank to collect, catalog, store and disseminate the results of cancer research in this country or abroad. The object is to make sure every scientist in the field knows what others have done—either to take advantage of it, or to prevent duplication. The same provision gives the institute the power to support promising foreign research projects, or American-foreign collaborative efforts.

The Cancer Act also instructs the institute to encourage and coordinate cancer research by industrial concerns (usually drug companies) involved in the field, to support the training of additional scientists, to establish or support the large-scale production and distribution of specialized biological materials for research (such as viruses, cell cultures and lab animals) and set safety standards for their use.

To make sure the institute doesn't narrow itself too much, the agency is also instructed to consult frequently with a panel of advisors composed of top research scientists and to investigate and use the results of any research in other health fields, should they have any bearing on cancer.

THOSE WHO have been saying that our priorities are "wrong" (whether they are wrong or right themselves) should be very happy with the Cancer Act. It throws a moon-type effort at human misery, disease, fear and death. The use of the old biological warfare labs is sort of symbolic of the new priorities the Act provides.

In summary, the virus-RNA work which seems to justify the accelerated cancer fight more than anything else does, is so remarkable that it stands as a scolding to those who have been knocking technology. The role of viruses has emerged from being one more big question mark to a near certainty. The discovery of how they seem to cause cancer is an eye-opener. The identification of an enzyme on which they depend to cause many cancers, at least, is a breakthrough that came with remarkable swiftness on the heels of virus-RNA discovery. And when at least one drug was quickly identified that can undo the enzyme, the chase down the virus trail seemed to have packed more excitement into the cancer fight in a few short years than our previous pace provided in half a century. Of course, we should never forget that the new discoveries grew from the earlier groping.

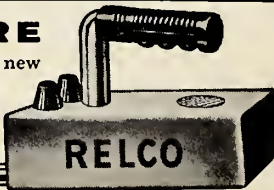
Congressmen and senators on opposite sides of the aisle had their own ideas of the details of what the Cancer Act should be. But that didn't stop them, in the end, from agreeing on the most ambitious, and perhaps most significant, legislative health commitment in history. And as he signed the Act last December, President Nixon said:

"I hope that in the years ahead we can look back on this as being the most significant action taken during this administration. . . . We can say this, that for those who have cancer and are looking for success in this field, they at least can have the assurance that everything that can be done by Government, everything that can be done by voluntary agencies in this great, powerful, rich country, now will be done, and that will give some hope, and we hope those hopes will not be disappointed." Since he and the Congress were betting \$1.6 billion for us that cancer can be licked, the words hardly seem to be an exaggeration. THE END

FIND BURIED TREASURE

Find buried gold, silver, coins, treasures with powerful new electronic detector. Most powerful made. Ultra sensitive. Penetrates deep into earth. Works through mud, beach sand, rock, wood, etc. Signals when object is detected.

\$1995
to
\$12950



Write for Free Catalog, treasure hunting tips and 5 POWERFUL unusual souvenir coin.
RELCO Dept. D-199 Box 10839, Houston, Tex. 77018

GIVE YOUR ZIP CODE WHEN ANSWERING ADS

Grass Seed Is For The Birds! Zoysia Saves Time, Work And Money

**EARLY BIRD SPECIAL! ORDER NOW
AND GET UP TO 200 PLUGS FREE!**



By Mike Senkiw
Agronomist

Every year I see people pour more and more money into their lawns. They dig, fertilize and lime. They rake it all in. They scatter their seed and roll and water it.

Birds love it! Seeds which aren't washed away by rain give them a feast. But some seed grows, and soon it's time to weed, water and mow, mow . . . until summer comes to burn the lawn into hay, or crabgrass and diseases infest it.

That's what happens to ordinary grass, but not to Zoysia.

"MOWED IT 2 TIMES," WRITES WOMAN

For example, Mrs. M. R. Mitter writes me how her lawn ". . . is the envy of all who see it. When everybody's lawns around here are brown from drought ours just stays as green as ever. I've never watered it, only when I put the plugs in . . . Last summer we had it mowed (2) times. Another thing, we never have to pull any weeds—it's just wonderful!"

Wonderful? Yes, Zoysia Grass IS wonderful! Plant it now and like Mrs. Mitter you'll cut mowing by 2/3 . . . never have another weed problem all summer long the rest of your life!

And from Iowa came word that the state's largest Men's Garden Club picked a Zoysia lawn as the "top lawn—nearly perfect" in its area. Yet this lawn had been watered only once all summer up to August!

These represent but 2 of thousands of happy Zoysia owners. Their experiences show that you, too, can have a lawn that stays green and beautiful thru blistering heat, water bans—even drought!

CUTS YOUR WORK, SAVES YOU MONEY

Your deep-rooted, established Amazoy lawn saves you time and money in many ways. It never needs replacement . . . ends re-seeding forever. Fertilizing and watering (water costs money, too) are rarely if ever needed. It ends the need for crabgrass killers permanently. It cuts pushing a noisy mower in the blistering sun by 2/3.

WEAR RESISTANT

When America's largest University tested 13 leading grasses for wear resistance, such as foot scuffing, the Zoysia (matrella and japonica Meyer Z-52) led all others.

Your Amazoy lawn takes such wear as cookouts, lawn parties, lawn furniture, etc. Grows so thick you could play football on it and not get your feet muddy. Even if children play on it, they won't hurt it—or themselves.

CHOKES OUT CRABGRASS

Thick, rich, luxurious Amazoy grows into a carpet of grass that chokes out crabgrass and weeds all summer long! It will NOT winter kill. Goes off its green color after killing frost, regains fresh new beauty every Spring—a true perennial!

NO NEED TO RIP OUT PRESENT GRASS

Now's the time to order your Zoysia plugs—to get started on a lawn that will choke out crabgrass and weeds all summer long and year after year.

Plug it into an entire lawn or limited "problem areas". Plug it into poor soil, "builder's soil", clay or sandy soils—even salty, beach areas, and I guarantee it to grow!

PERFECT FOR SLOPES

If slopes are a problem, plug in Amazoy and let it stop erosion. Or plug it into hard-to-cover spots, play-worn areas, etc.

PLUG AMAZOY INTO OLD LAWN, NEW GROUND OR NURSERY AREA

Just set Amazoy plugs into holes in ground like a cork in a bottle. Plant 1 foot apart, checkerboard style. Every plug 3 sq. inches.

When planted in existing lawn areas plugs will spread to drive out old, unwanted growth, including weeds. Easy planting instructions with order.

Your Own Supply of Plug Transplants

Your established turf provides you with Zoysia plugs for other areas as you may desire.

NO SOD, NO SEED

There's no seed that produces winter-hardy Meyer Z-52 Zoysia. Grass and sod or ordinary grass carries with it the same problems as seed—like weeds, diseases, frequent mowing, burning out, etc. That's why Amazoy comes in pre-cut plugs . . . your assurance of lawn success.

Every Plug Guaranteed to Grow In Your Area • In Your Soil

- **WON'T WINTER KILL**—has survived temperatures 30° below zero!
- **WON'T HEAT KILL**—when other grasses burn out, Amazoy remains green and lovely!

Every plug must grow within 45 days or we replace it free. Since we're hardly in business for the fun of it, you know we have to be sure of our product.

Consider the time and money you invest in your lawn and it doesn't pay to struggle with grass that burns out just when you want it most. Order Amazoy now and let it spread into thrillingly beautiful turf!

FREE UP TO 200 PLUGS
For Ordering Early!

Order Now For
Earliest Planting
In Your Area

100 Plugs plus
bonus of 10. TOTAL
of 110 PLUGS **6⁹⁵**

100 plugs and plugger, plus bonus of 20 FREE TOTAL 120 PLUGS 9⁹⁵	200 plugs and plugger, plus bonus of 25 FREE TOTAL 225 PLUGS 13⁷⁵	300 plugs and plugger, plus bonus of 50 FREE TOTAL 350 PLUGS 17⁷⁵	1100 plugs and plugger, plus bonus of 200 FREE TOTAL 1300 PLUGS 39⁹⁵
---	--	--	---

Work Less • Worry Less • Spend Less

- Easy To Plant, Easy To Care For
- Perfect For Problem Areas
- Chokes Out Crabgrass
- Reduces Mowing 2/3
- Stays Green Through Droughts
- Resists Blight, Diseases And Most Insects
- Won't Winter Kill
- Laughs At Water Bans

**No Need To Rip Out Your Present Grass
Plug In Amazoy**

SAVE

ON PATENTED
STEP-ON PLUGGER,
OR GET IT FREE
WITH LARGER
ORDERS OF 600 PLUGS OR MORE.

A growth-producing 2-way plugger that saves bending, time, work. Cuts away competing growth at same time it digs holes for plugs. Invaluable for transplanting. Rugged yet so light a woman can use it.

Just set Amazoy plugs into holes in ground like a cork in a bottle. (Plant 1 foot apart, checkerboard style.) Easy planting instructions with each order.

Order now for Bonus Plugs Free, and earliest delivery at planting time in your area. Orders are shipped same day taken from soil, shipping charge collect, via most economical means.

To: Mr. Mike Senkiw, Zoysia Farm Nurseries, Dept. 403
6414 Reisterstown Rd., Baltimore, Maryland 21215

Dear Mr. Senkiw: Please send me the quantity of guaranteed Amazoy as checked below:

☐ 100 Plugs plus bonus of 10. TOTAL 110 PLUGS \$6⁹⁵	☐ 100 Plugs & Plugger plus bonus of 20 FREE. TOTAL OF 120 PLUGS \$9⁹⁵	☐ 200 Plugs plus bonus of 20 FREE. TOTAL OF 220 PLUGS \$11²⁰
☐ 200 Plugs & Plugger plus bonus of 25 FREE. TOTAL 225 PLUGS \$13⁷⁵	☐ 300 Plugs & Plugger plus bonus of 50 PLUGS FREE. TOTAL 350 PLUGS \$17⁷⁵	☐ 1100 Plugs & Plugger plus bonus of 200 plugs. TOTAL 1300 PLUGS \$39⁹⁵

I Enclose \$..... Check..... M.O.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....

STATE..... ZIP.....

NO NEED TO WEAR A TRUSS FOR RUPTURE

That Binds, Cuts, Gouges,
Slips and Does Not Hold

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, will get you FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn. TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today to W.S. Rice, Inc., Adams, N.Y. Dept. 8V.

HEAVY DUTY BALL-BEARING PUMP

IRRIGATE • DRAIN • SPRAY • CIRCULATE • All-metal, rust-proof XB. Stainless shaft. Use 1/4 HP or larger. 1 HP for up to 5,200 GPH 60" high or 3,000 GPH from 25' well. 1 1/4" inlet. 1" outlet. For belt or direct drives. \$12.95
Type P won't rust or clog. Bronze bearing. Hundreds of thousands in use. Up to 2,400 GPH. 1" inlet. 3/4" outlet. \$8.95
P.p.d. cash with order. **MONEY BACK GUARANTEE**
LABAWCO, Box 21, Belle Mead, N. J. 08502



LEARN MEAT CUTTING

Train quickly in 8 short weeks at Toledo for a bright future with security in the vital meat business. Big pay. Full-time jobs—**HAVE A PROFITABLE MARKET OF YOUR OWN!** Time payment plan available. Diploma given. Job help. Thousands of successful graduates. **OUR 49th YEAR!** Send illustrated FREE catalog. No obligation. G.I. approved. **NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEAT CUTTING**
Dept. A-53, Toledo, Ohio 43604

Be a
LOCKSMITH!
EARN WHILE
YOU LEARN
Send for
FREE BOOK



Big opportunities. Big profits. Earn quickly. Full or part time. Learn at home, it's easy. Do real jobs: All Tools—Materials Supplied. Accredited member NHSC, Lic. State of NJ—Vet. Appd. Send name, address & Zip for FREE book.

Locksmithing Institute, Dept. 1221-042, Little Falls, N.J. 07424

BASEMENT TOILET

FLUSHES UP
to sewer or septic tank
no digging up floors.

WRITE, . . . McPHERSON, INC.

BOX 15133 TAMPA, FLA. 33614



**GIVE
THE WORLD
A HELPING
HAND.
MAIL YOUR CHECK.**



CARE—NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016 OR AREA OFFICES

LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

Stolen Guns

WITH THE rise in crime, the increased activity of radical revolutionary groups, and the growing restrictions on gun purchases, your personal hunting firearms have become valuable commodities among criminals. They're as desirable as jewels and money. And these thefts are increasing steadily. Here are some tips on how you can safeguard your guns.

Make an accurate list of all your firearms showing make, model, serial number, caliber or gauge and purchase price. Keep all bills of sale; they're proof of ownership should any stolen firearms be recovered. If you haven't bills of sale, make several copies of the list mentioned above, date and sign them, then mail them to yourself in separate envelopes. Keep the envelopes unopened; the postmark will show date of ownership. Also, check your fire-and-theft insurance policy to make sure it covers guns; if it doesn't, have the policy altered to include them.

Never brag about the number and value of your guns; the information may accidentally reach the ears of a thief. Wall racks and cabinets display your guns nicely, but not only to yourself and friends—also to anyone else who might be tempted to return and steal them. Cabinet locks and locking gun racks are not always foolproof. Find a more secure place. When you go on vacation, leave your guns in a safe position with a trusted friend; an empty house or apartment invites burglars. A steel locker with a heavy padlocked chain around it is one of the safest storage places. A small heavy safe (about \$250) will protect handguns as well as other valuables. Also, put your name and address on a small piece of paper and place it between the stock and butt plate (or pad) of each gun for identification. Under the wooden grip of a handgun. Another trick is to disassemble your gun and hide the parts in different places; for example, the bolt of a rifle is easily removed for separate storage. Or the barrels of a shotgun or the cylinder of a revolver.

Always protect children from guns, and vice versa.

A new private enterprise, the National Stolen Firearms Registry, has been formed by Ernest White, Jr., a Legionnaire of St. Petersburg, Fla., to help owners recover stolen firearms and to protect them from buying others that have been stolen. If a gun of yours has been stolen, you can have the information filed with the registry for \$1 for five years. A prospective buyer of a used gun can also contact the registry for \$1 to determine if the gun has been listed as stolen; if it is so listed, the original owner could recover his property and the buyer would thus avoid liability. This is a worthwhile project but it requires the cooperation of all sportsmen. For complete information, write: National Stolen Firearms Registry, P.O. Box 6305, San Jose, Calif. 95150.

GOURMET trout anglers will appreciate this tip from Mrs. H.E. Eagle of Cadillac, Mich. Broil your trout fresh from the stream on a square of copper screening which you can carry rolled up in your fishing jacket. Spread it on four rocks over hot coals and use another rock on each corner to hold it flat.

BEFORE backpacking for a camping trip, line the inside of your pack with a large plastic garbage bag, suggests Michael Connor of Bel Air, Md. It will help waterproof the pack. And in an emergency, you can use the bag as a raincoat.

KETCHUP will clean copper spoons and lures, writes Mrs. J. H. Pendergrass of Rutherford, Tenn. Spread some on a toothbrush and scrub, then wash in clear water and polish with a soft cloth.

TO AVOID overloading a boat, here's a tip from Edgar Lahl of San Francisco. Multiply the overall length by the maximum width and divide by 15. Calculated to the nearest whole number, it will give you the approximate number of adults you can carry in good weather.

AN OLD flashlight with the front removed and a large nail soldered off the back end makes a great rod holder for bank fishing, writes Dan Schrum of St. Clairsville, Ohio.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.



"He comes out here to unwind."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

**Barbers talk a lot.
Except when
they find an
electric shaver
that outshaves
a hand-honed
straight razor.
Then they keep it to
themselves. Until now!**



A barber gets \$1.50 plus tip for a shave with his electric razor. For years he's kept the brand name hidden with adhesive tape.

Can you rightly blame him? For this professional instrument outshaves his hand-honed straight razor! You won't find it in stores. It's been a secret weapon of master barbers for years. It delivers a barber-close shave that lasts all day long. It does it faster and with less chance of irritation than a straight razor. That's why barbers use it on the toughest beards and the most sensitive skin.

Now the secret is out. A blabbermouthed barber talked. We have it. The Oster Professional Electric Shaver.

Contoured Head— Like a Barber's Fingers

The design is a barber's dream. Technically, the shaving head design is called a "double arch contour," because it sets up whiskers just like a barber does with his fingers. It means you get every whisker at one pass—as clean as if you had drawn a hand-honed, surgically sharp, straight razor over your face.

4,000 Comb Traps— 152 Surgical Steel Edges

Four thousand comb-like perforations trap each whisker right at the skin line. Powerful 120-volt, 60-cycle motor drives the 152 surgical-sharp cutting edges to make the toughest beard disappear magically—without the slightest irritation to even the most sensitive skin.

So Powerful, Whiskers Turn to Dust!

Open an ordinary electric shaver and you'll find bits and pieces of whisker. That's because these run-of-the-mill shavers hack and chop your beard. But the Oster Professional Electric Shaver operates at nearly twice the speed—on ordinary household AC current—and actually pulverizes whiskers into fine microscopic dust.

Separate Trimmer Other Great Features

No expense was spared to make the Oster Professional Shaver to rigid, master-barber specifications. Motor-driven trimmer operates independently to trim moustaches and sideburns

straight and neat for today's new "styled" look. The high-impact plastic housing is sculpted to fit your hand effortlessly. Removable stainless steel head rinses clean under running water. On-off switch, plus separate switch to operate trimmer. The specially counter-balanced drive gives you a smooth, vibration-free shave, and won't cause radio or TV interference.

It all adds up to an amazing shaving experience. An electric shave that makes your face come cleaner than a hand-honed surgical steel barber's straight razor — and in a lot less time.

Expecting a hefty price tag? Forget it! The Oster Professional shaver was designed for barbers who don't go for expensive, unneeded frills. The price is regularly only \$22.98, complete with carrying case — containing separate cord storage, cleaning brush and head cover. And now, for a limited time only . . . the Oster Professional is yours to enjoy for only \$19.98 — a healthy \$3.00 saving!

30-DAY FREE TRIAL!

Treat your face to the Oster Professional Shaver for 30 days — 30 days of the smoothest, fastest, closest, most irritation-free shaving you've ever enjoyed . . . either blade or electric! Then, if not completely satisfied, return for a full refund.

SAVE \$3.00 BY ORDERING DURING THIS LIMITED SALE!

**JAY NORRIS CORP., 25 W. Merrick Rd.,
Dept. AK-66, Freeport, N.Y. 11520**

Show me! I'd like to treat my face to the Oster Professional Electric Shaver's barber-close shaves! If it doesn't deliver smoother, faster, closer, more irritation-free shaves than I've ever enjoyed, I understand that I can return my shaver in 30 days for full refund or cancellation of charges. (\$19.98, plus \$1.00 postage and handling—total: \$20.98.) N.Y. residents add sales tax.

Enclosed is ☐ check ☐ money order

Name
(Please Print)

Address

City

State Zip

© Jay Norris Corp., 1972

JAY NORRIS CORP.

25 W. Merrick Rd., Dept. AK-66, Freeport, N.Y. 11520

HEED TAX TIPS—AVOID SLIPS. A NATIONWIDE "TELESERVICE." CHECK "NO-FAULT" INSURANCE.

As you approach settling up last year's income tax with Uncle Sam, remember that a simple slip can invite an audit of your return. To avoid this embarrassment, accountants tell you to check these minimum points:

1) **The deadline for filing this year is April 17** (not the 15th, because that falls on a Saturday). However, if you are claiming a refund, file as early as possible to get your money that much sooner.

2) **Be sure to file no matter what your situation.** The government can get rough on those who cold-shoulder it.

3) **Your name (and your spouse's) should be clearly written on the return.** Ditto your address.

4) **You and your wife must list occupations and Social Security numbers** (failure to list your Social Security number can draw a fine).

5) **Name all of your exemptions.**

6) **Attach your W-2 forms.** Your wage statement must agree with forms.

7) **Use the proper tax schedule for your income bracket.**

8) **Sign and date the return.** Otherwise it is not valid.

9) **Double-check all figures, and compare them with your work sheet if you use one.** Errors in transcribing are easy.

10) **Stamp the envelope and send to the right Service Center.** If you enclose a check, make it payable to the Internal Revenue Service.

Also be sure you have included any or all of the following in your income: Wages, bonuses, commissions, dismissal pay, savings bank interest, income from trusts or estates, bond interest, business profits, dividends (the first \$100 can be excluded; up to \$200 can be excluded for man and wife), income from rents, partnerships, and sales of securities or other property.

If you itemize deductions, subtract: Interest on loans and installment purchases, state and local income taxes, state and local sales taxes, state gasoline taxes, personal casualty losses (over \$100), alimony, medical expenses (in excess of 3% of adjusted gross income), charitable contributions (up to a point), and—appropriately—fees paid to a tax advisor.

* * *

It's a safe bet that most people are familiar with Social Security and Medicare only in the very broadest of terms—even when they're entitled to, or already on, such benefits. The way the majority get specific information is by going to the nearest Social Security office in person.

Actually, there's a much simpler way to be enlightened: Phone. During the past 18 months Social Security has been building up a nationwide "Teleservice" plan whereby a phone call enables you to:

- Transmit the information needed for benefit applications.
- Change the address of beneficiaries.
- Report missing checks.

• **Get on-the-spot data—or request an appropriate publication—on any aspect of Social Security or Medicare.**

Incidentally, the questions that seem to puzzle people most are: Do I qualify for Social Security, and, if so, how much do I get? What happens if I retire before 65? If I continue working past 65, what do I lose? What is the status of widows, survivors and divorced people?

* * *

Because more and more states are passing—or at least contemplating—"no-fault" auto insurance, here's a question worth thinking about: **You have a standard vehicle policy; your plans call for a trip to a state (Florida, perhaps) with a "no-fault" law; when you get there, how are you protected?**

Don't worry too much about it; your insurance company likely has provisions to cover you under the special laws of "no-fault" states. However, it's a good idea to check with your insurer before you start and get an exact reading from him. The AAA insurance people, for example, prefer to issue an ID card when you drive into "no-fault" territory.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

A VERY CLOSE LOOK AT VEHICLE INJURIES

(Continued from page 23)

vised a test to identify characteristically sleepy people. The pupils of their eyes tend to shrink when they shouldn't. A normally alert person's pupils are considerably larger under the same light conditions. The Yoss test is simple. It records the size of the pupils in the eyes of the subject in a darkened room, observing them with infra-red light. The results are compared to a norm.

How many people are *habitually* too sleepy to be safe drivers is uncertain. But a couple of case histories are fantastic. Dr. Yoss cited a man who could hardly drive a few blocks without dozing off. The man never had an accident, because he could feel his next nap coming on and he always pulled off the road to sleep for from ten seconds to five minutes.

The second case was lucky still to be alive at age 25. He discovered when he was 16 that he was given to spells of dozing off (apparently without warning) and was not ever keenly alert. "My driving record," he said, "consists of over a dozen traffic tickets, several suspensions of my driver's license, and 15 accidents—both major and minor—all related to my falling asleep. I have had many near accidents and episodes of running off the road. . . I often fall asleep when stopped in traffic . . . and am awakened by the horn of the car behind me. . ."

Dr. Yoss has recorded cases of many similar drivers, and notes that each human will occupy one rung or another on a scale of alertness—while when tired we all get like these characteristically sleepy people. He has devised a numbered scale of alertness for his eye-test results, and he figures that anyone who falls below three on his scale isn't in shape to drive. He hopes someday that the most dangerous cases will be discovered routinely in licensing, and not licensed. There are ways to treat such people, he reported, though in some cases constant medication is required.

The AAAM reports cover many other aspects of the problem of physical qualifications for drivers, and of the question of withholding licenses for various health reasons. While some of these questions have been well aired in the press, I found the matter of Dr. Yoss' sleepy people to be most interesting.

Between them and the dead drunks, I'm about to step up my defensive driving as never before and give up *all* expectation that the cars around me will ever do anything but the worst. And never again will I holler at another driver: "Whatsa matter? Are you asleep at the wheel, you idiot?" Maybe he is. THE END

WHEN ANSWERING ADS—
GIVE YOUR ZIP CODE

IS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE HIGH?

Only your doctor
can control high
blood pressure
Protect yourself
2 ways:

Get regular
medical
checkups, and
support
your Heart
Association's
fight against this
leading cause of
heart attacks
and strokes.

GIVE...
so more will live
HEART FUND

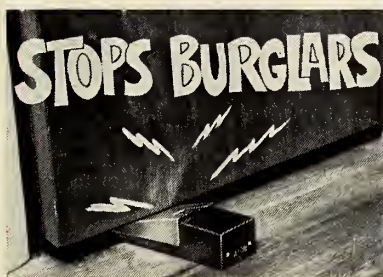


Contributed by the Publisher

THE AMERICAN LEGION **SHOPPER**



STATEHOOD COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS. 34 scarce large stamps issued over the years, each marking the anniversary of a different state. Over \$1.50 catalog value—for only 25¢; plus stamp selections to examine. Buy any or none—return balance. Cancel service anytime. Garcelon Stamp Co., Dept. A2LH, Calais, Maine 04619.



DOOR STOP ALARM. Feel safe at home, motels, etc. This alarm wedge blocks entry... loud alarm shrieks warning if somebody tries to enter. 6½" long, 1¾" wide. Uses penlite batteries, not included. Rugged plastic & chrome; handy on/off switch. Only \$2.99 ppd. from Walter Drake, AL12 Drake Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901.



Lip smackin' fillets of Salted Mackerel

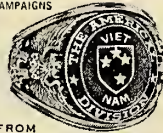
Caught in icy Atlantic waters, and cured in vats the "ole Gloucester way" to the peak of tasty delight. Five pounds of firm, meaty fresh-tasting fillets, flavor-sealed in a wooden pail with tangy brine and shipped to you postage paid. Wide variety of sea food delicacies and gift assortments shown in free catalog. All unconditionally guaranteed. Post your order today to (no C.O.D. Please) \$8.50, add 50¢ West of Miss.

EMBASSY SEAFOODS, INC.

P.O. Box 165, Dept. L, Gloucester, Mass. 01930

TELL THE WORLD YOU SERVED! WEAR A COMMEMORATIVE RING

DIVISION NUMBER,
INSIGNIA,
CAMPAIGNS



New gold-encrusted
emblems. Choice of
over 100—military,
fraternal, professional,
service clubs

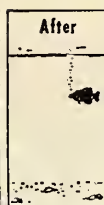


FROM
\$38 Easy-Pay Plan

PRESTIGE RINGS you'll be proud to wear. Combine your present affiliation or profession with a lifetime armed service memento. Heavy, man-sized in 10-K gold. America's largest selection of military rings, over 1000 combinations, all services, all wars. Prompt delivery. Charge on B of A, M C, Amex cards. Money-back guarantee!

Send for FREE full color catalog today.
ROYAL MILITARY JEWELRY
Box Y-AL-4, Apache Junction, Ariz. 85220

KILL LAKE WEEDS



New Aquacide pellets destroy unwanted underwater weeds. Easy to use. Lasts for months. Spread like grass seed, and special 2-4D concentrate kills weeds at any depth. Used and tested by many state conservation departments. Proven safe for swimmers and fish.

10 lb. can, (Treats 4,000 sq. ft. of lake bottom) \$14.95 plus \$2 for postage. (50 lb. carton, \$50 plus \$5 shipping)

Or write for free information to:

AQUACIDE CO.

308 Prince St., Dept. R-B, St. Paul, Minn. 55101

MAGNIFYING GLASSES



A Blessing For Folks Over 40

Read newspaper, telephone book, Bible and do close work easily. SEE CLEARER INSTANTLY. Not Rx or for astigmatism or eye diseases. 10 day trial. Sturdy, good-looking. Glass precision ground and polished; metal hinges. Send age, sex. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.** On arrival pay postman \$4.95 plus C.O.D. or send only \$4.95 and we pay postage. **PRECISION OPTICAL CO., Dept. 34-S, Rochelle, Ill. 61068**

This section is presented as a service to readers and advertisers. All products are sold with a money-back guarantee. When ordering, please allow a reasonable amount of time for handling and shipping. Be sure to include Zip Code number along with your address.



MORE BRILLIANT than DIAMONDS says Reader's Digest, SatEvePost about this new, man-made jewel Titania! For settings of your choice only \$15 per carat; a 1-ct man's box 14K ring is only \$44, m'lady's 1-ct fishtail a mere \$36.00. **OUR 26TH YEAR!** Write for **FREE HANDY RING SIZE CHART & 120 PAGE FULL COLOR JEWELRY CATALOG.** **TEN DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE**

REGENT Lapidary Company Dept. AL-4
511 EAST 12 STREET • NEW YORK 10009 N. Y.

NOW! GET 2 REAL OLD INDIAN HEAD CENTS—Only \$1



Only \$1 brings you 2 old Indian Head pennies issued before 1908. (One set to a customer.) These scarce coins offered to get your name for our mailing list. You will also receive a copy of the most wonderful catalog of coin offers in America. **Littleton Coin Co., Dept. RD-1**
Littleton, New Hampshire 03561

PARTING SHOTS



"We were curious as to why, with so little income, you failed to apply to any of the anti-poverty programs."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

PLAYING IT SAFE?

A man was so concerned with the state of his health that he kept a miniature drugstore in his home, to combat every known disease. And for added protection, he had on hand a supply of religious amulets. While these protective measures may have given him a sense of security, they did nothing but frighten his wife. The presence in the bathroom of endless rows of medicines and sacred medals made her extremely nervous. Repeatedly she asked him to remove one group or the other.

"You know how important they are to my health," said the husband. "Why should they upset you so much?"

"Because," exclaimed his wife, "I worry that one of these nights you're going to swallow a St. Christopher's medal instead of a sleeping pill."

DAN BENNETT

INSTANT REACTION

A suburbanite installed automatic garage doors for his wife.

"Do they really work?" he was asked by the neighbor.

"You better believe it," he answered. "She doesn't even have to push the button. When they see her coming up the driveway, they fly open in sheer terror."

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

MEANWHILE, BACK AT HOME PLATE . . .

While our eight-year-old son was playing baseball in a church-sponsored summer league we attended games at every opportunity and cheered the boys on lustily. Following one of those zany, high scoring games that only boys of that age seem capable of playing, he and his teammates gathered in a circle to provide the traditional cheer for their vanquished opponents. With the typical enthusiasm of youth they shouted. "Two, four, six, eight, who do we appreciate?" An awkward moment of silence followed, then a small, frantic voice from within the huddle was heard to ask, "Who'd we play? Who'd we play?"

HERBERT A. COOPER

A CHANGE OF DIET

With the increased use of synthetic turf, the early bird may have to be satisfied with a plastic worm.

CLAIR WILLIAMS

NO RETURN

Rod and reel,
Hip-boots or hook, line and sinker—
Why do I always lend them to
A stinker?

DICK HAYMAN

CANINE CRUNCH

Puppy dog: Bone vivant

RAYMOND J. CVIKOTA

ABOUT-FACE

I used to feel unloved and bitter
Because I lacked a handsome profile;
I craved to be a Greek-god critter,
Top drawer in some nice girl's beau file.

Today my mug has ceased to grieve me,
For time has softened its disgrace;
I'd miss it now, if it should leave me—
I've grown accustomed to my face.

G. STERLING LUBRY

RANK EXPERIENCE

Stand downwind of an itinerant hippie
and you'll wish the generation gap was
even wider.

WALT STREIGHTTIEF

SILENT FLICK KICK

The good old silent movies!
I wish they were still about.
It was great to see women open their mouths
And not a word come out!

R. M. WALSH

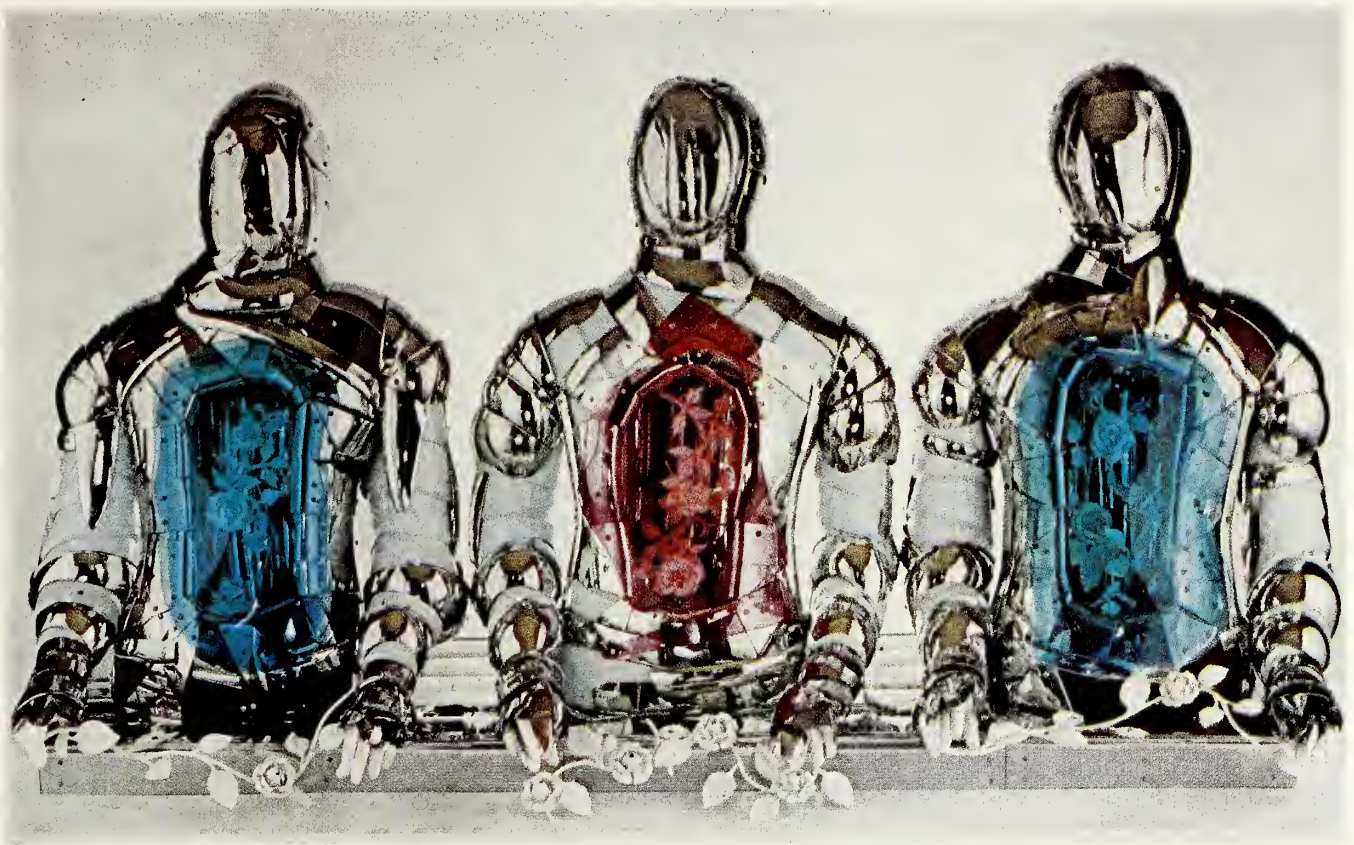


"You'll be sorry, 'cause I'm gonna run away! . . . just as soon as there's a definite upward trend in the economy."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

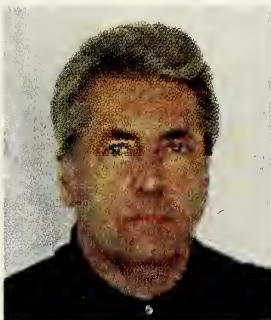
INTERPRETATIONS.

No. 1 in a series based on FTD's Commemorative Art Collection.



The Men of Space... An Artist's Tribute

Paul Van Hoeydonck, 1971



"The entering of man into space must be placed on a level above all prejudice of color of skin, nationality or political belief. There is no future for man without the acceptance of our entering the space age. Earth has become planet Earth, space is our final destination, answers will come from the stars. The new man is born.

The work, titled 'Memorial to Fallen Spacemen', is a salute to the men who have given their lives in the pursuit of space and the solving of its secrets. I made their faces anonymous as they stand for all of us.

I like to use flowers in my works. In this case, what could have been more appropriate than to express my grief and respect by using flowers. They are like symbols of our mysterious yearning to make nature participate in our emotions. By loving flowers, we become one with nature. This is why I opened the spacemen's chests to show roses growing inside their bodies.

Paul Van Hoeydonck.

Each in his own way.

The FTD Collection.

Contemporary art

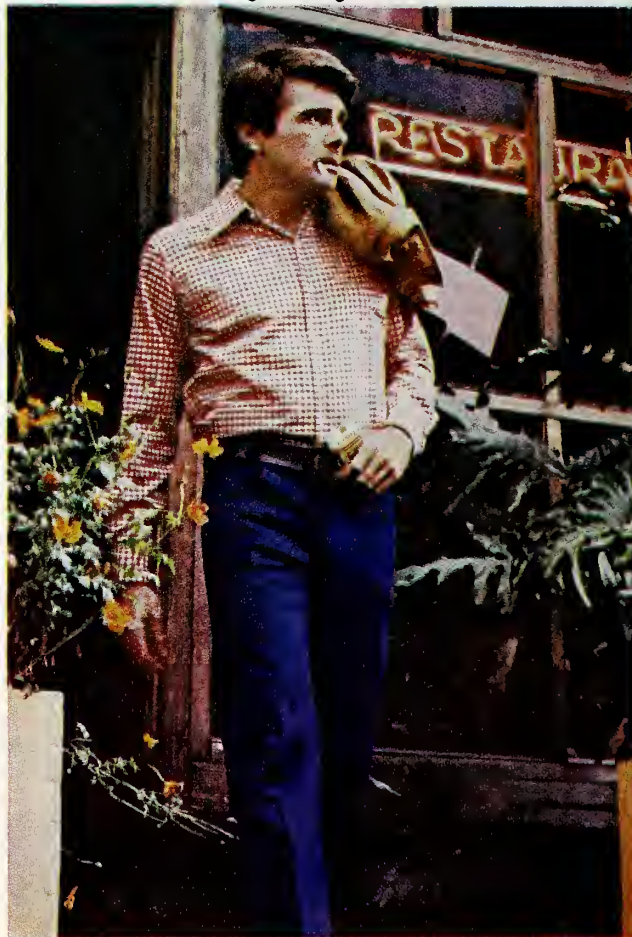
with a common thought. Flowers.



With every pair of Mr. Stanley's Hot Pants goes a free pack of short-short filter cigarettes.

Now everybody will be wearing hot pants and smoking short-short filter cigarettes

...almost everybody.



©1972 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N.C.

Camel Filters.
They're not for everybody.
(But then, they don't try to be.)



20 mg. "tar," 1.3 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report AUG.'71.